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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,332.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

		Rs.	A.
For a year in advance, delivered in Town		52	0
including postage		72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town		28	0
including postage		38	0
For three months advance, delivered in Town		16	0
including postage		21	0
For one month, delivered in Town		6	0
including postage		7	12
Single Copy for Cash		0	4
Back Numbers		0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under

	Rs.	A.
First insertion	5	0
Second Ditto	2	8
Third Ditto	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	"	2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4 " "
Third and succeeding 2 " "
In the Native languages double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each.. Rupee 1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

SMITH—BADGER—May 28th, at Christ's Church, Byculla, by Special Licence, by the Rev. Robert Easim, M.A., Mr. G. T. Smith, of the Public Works Department, Carwar, to Julia, third daughter of Mr. Badger, of Aberdeen, Scotland.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd	& 17th	Leave Bussorah	19th	& 2nd
" Muscat	8th	22nd	" Koweit	20th	3rd
" B. Abbas	11th	25th	" Bushire	23rd	6th
" Linga	12th	26th	" Linga	25th	9th
" Bahrein	14th	28th	" B. Abbas	28th	11th
" Bushire	16th	30th	" Muscat	[illegible]	12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	6th

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 850 tons, 160 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched as above on 4th June at noon.

N. B.—The steamers will not call at Muscat and Bahrein until further notice.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about.................. 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on.................. 5th and 20th.

The Steam Ship "KURRACHEE," 700 tons, 140 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.
W. NICOL & Co, Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1	& 15	Leave Calcutta	1	& 15
" Carwar	3	16	" Bimlipatam	4	18
" Narrakal	5	19	" Vizagapatam	4	18
" Tuticorin		20	" Coconada	5	19
" Colombo		21	" Madras	9	24
" Galle			" Negapatam	11	25
" Negapatam	10	24	" Galle	14	
" Madras	15	30	" Colombo		[illegible]
" Coconada	17	2	" Tuticorin		[illegible]
" Vizagapatam	18	3	" Narrakal	16	1
" Bimlipatam	18	3	" Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	2	5

The Steam Ship "CASHMERE," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander P. McCorkindale, will be despatched as above on the 1st June, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

Down Steamers.			Up Steamers.		
Bombay	Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin	Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry	"	Sunday.	Beypore	"	Sunday.
Vingorla	"	Sunday.	Calicut	"	Sunday.
Goa	"	Monday.	Tellicherry	"	Monday.
Carwar	"	Monday.	Cannanore	"	Monday.
Compta	"	Monday.	Mangalore	"	Tuesday.
Mangalore	"	Tuesday.	Compta	"	Wednesday.
Cannanore	"	Wednesday.	Carwar	"	Wednesday.
Tellicherry	"	Wednesday.	Goa	"	Wednesday.
Calicut	"	Wednesday.	Vingorla	"	Thursday.
Beypore	"	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry	"	Thursday.
Cochin	Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay	Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "GENERAL HAVELOCK" will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 2nd June, at 3 P. M.
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government). The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Boree Bunder to	Oorun		Oolwa		Karanjah		Rewas		Dhurumtur.	
	FARES.									
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	3	0	5	0	3	0	3	0	5	0
Second Class	0	8	0	12	0	8	0	8	0	12
Third Class	0	4	0	6	0	4	0	4	0	6

The Steam Ferry Boats will continue to run as follows until further notice:—
From Boree Bunder every afternoon at 3 P. M.
From Dhurumtur and Oolva every morning at 7 A. M.
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th March 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in Boree Bunder.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.

	£	s.	d.	
First Class	64	10	0	Including Railway Transit in Egypt.
Second Class	37	5	0	
Third Class	23	5	0	

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of STEARNS, HOBART & CO., Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co., Limited.
Bombay, 6th February 1866.

STEAM BETWEEN BHOWNUGGUR AND SURAT.

A NEW and fast sailing Steamer "LADY NYASSA" will ply between the above Ports on the following days at proper tide:—

From Bhownuggur.			From Surat.		
April	12th,	Thursday.	April	9th,	Monday.
"	18th,	Wednesday.	"	15th,	Sunday.
"	24th,	Tuesday.	"	21st,	Saturday.
"	30th,	Monday.	"	27th,	Friday.
May	6th,	Sunday.	May	3rd,	Thursday.
"	12th,	Saturday.	"	9th,	Wednesday.
"	18th,	Friday.	"	15th,	Tuesday.
"	24th,	Thursday.	"	21st,	Monday.
"	30th,	Wednesday.	"	27th,	Sunday.
			June	2nd,	Saturday.

For Freight and Passage apply to Messrs. RAGHOO DAYA and VANARSEE PRAGJEE, Agents at Bhownuggur and Surat respectively.
VIJESANKUR GOWRISANKUR,
For His Highness the Rajah of Bhownuggur.

"OVERLAND PASSENGERS" should procure their requirements from BADHAM & Co., Apollo House. "See Catalogue."

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Palmerston*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Palmerston*.
Bombay, 21st May 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Princess of Wales*, Captain Cayzer, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. (Ld.),
Agents ship *Princess of Wales*.
Bombay, 25th May 1866.

CONSIGNEES of Goods, now on the Boree Bunder, ex-steamers of the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, are requested to take delivery at once, as the Company will not hold itself liable for damage occurring after the 1st proximo.
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.
Bombay, 28th May 1866.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class	£60	Exclusive of Wines and Railway Transit in Egypt.
Second Class	£35	

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1,700 tons, Captain Pomeroy, will be despatched about the 4th June, calling at Aden, Hodeidah and Jedda.
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers,
B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

NOTICES.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.
Medow Street, Established 1850.

ADVERTISEMENTS for the forthcoming RAILWAY GUIDE and HAND BOOK of INFORMATION for TRAVELLERS should reach this Office not later than the 3rd of June ensuing. It will be published on the 5th, and contain the Monsoon Time Table of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways (published under authority); a list of the various Steam Navigation Companies, with all necessary information concerning them; a List of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Bullock Carts, Bunder Boats, Dhinghies, &c. &c.
Bombay Gazette Office, May 24th.

REMOVAL.—CHESSON & WOODHALL, Booksellers, &c., beg to inform their Constituents, and the Public in general, that they have removed from 24 Medow Street to No. 10 Hummum Street, opposite Watson's and Partridge's Rooms.
Bombay, 23rd May 1866.

NOTICE.—TUTICORIN COTTON PRESS Co. (LIMITED).—The STEAM PRESSES of this Company being now completed, ORDERS for PRESSING and SHIPPING COTTON will be received by
JOHN KINNEAR, Manager.
Tuticorin, 1st May 1866.

THE VIEGAS PATENT SLIP AND FOUNDRY COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 15 per Share, being at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, for the half year ending 28th February 1866, will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 14th June 1866, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 23 Apollo Street, Bombay.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Certificates when applying for Dividend Warrants.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 7th to 14th June, inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
SORABJEE FROMMURZE, Secretary.
Bombay, 28th May 1866.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY.

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.
Nearly Nine Hundred Pages.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

THE NEW ORIENTAL BOARDING HOUSE, 66 Dockyard Road, Mazagon.

Proprietress.—Mrs. J. Gaynor.

The Proprietress begs to inform her Friends and the Public that she will open the above BOARDING HOUSE on the 31st instant.

She trusts to merit a share of their support by the cleanliness of her house, and that attention to the wants and comforts of her Friends and Customers.

A first Class Billiard Table for the use of the Boarders.
A good BILLIARD MARKER REQUIRED.
28th May 1866.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, January, 1866.

THE BOMBAY AND MAHIM FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—At the Meeting of the Registered Shareholders of the Bombay and Mahim Financial Corporation (Limited) held in the Registered Office of the Corporation on 16th instant, it was resolved—"That Mr. Trimbuc Ramchandra be appointed sole Liquidator."

In pursuance of the above Resolution, Notice is hereby given to all Debtors of the said Corporation, forthwith to pay their several Debts to the undersigned as such Liquidator, and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the said Corporation are hereby required forthwith to forward the undersigned a Statement of their several Claims for investigation.
TRIMBUC RAMCHANDRA, Liquidator.
Bombay, 28th May 1866.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Bank's Offices, Meadow Street, on THURSDAY the 7th June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of appointing Auditors in the place of A. Stewart, Esq., resigned, in consequence of having joined the Direction of the Bombay Bank, and H. Brook, Esq., deceased.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.
Bombay, 23rd May 1866.

NOTICE.—Probate of the Will of the late HENRY NEPTIME GRANT having been granted to his Executor, the undersigned, all persons who have any claims against the Estate, are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned within one month from this date, or the Estate will be wound up without reference thereto; and all persons indebted to the Estate are required to pay their Debts within the period above mentioned.—Dated this 18th day of May 1866.
P. GRANT, Saddler,
Fort, Bombay.

NAPIER FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS,
Foras Road, Byculla.—Bombay.

D. T. STEWART & Co. beg to inform their friends and the public that they will commence business, from the 1st proximo, as Iron and Brass Founders, Engineers, Hydraulic Press and Pump Manufacturers and General Ship Smiths, on the above premises, formerly carried on by Mr. Eduljee Shapoorjee. Orders may be addressed to the Works or directed to care of Messrs. JOHN TANNER & Co, 1 Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

ENGLISH ACADEMY.—No. 6, GRANT BUILDINGS.—A SCHOOL for the education of European Children, will be OPENED on the 1st May next, at the above premises.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.
No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. Samples and prices may be obtained on application to
AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.
Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.
AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

EUROPEAN EMPORIUM AND COMMISSION ROOMS—23, Apollo Street.

York Hams.

Salted Salmon and Herrings, in Jars, Tins, and Bottles; Moir's Fresh Herrings and Salmon; Game and Pork Pies; Macaroni and Vermicelli; Jams; Jellies; Sauces; and other Stores.

Also a handsome Park Phaeton, and Grey Arab Horse, with harness, &c.

Outstation orders must be accompanied with a remittance.
S. D'ESPERANCE.
Bombay, 26th March 1866.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.
By order of the Board,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.
Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

POONA SEMINARY.—
A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.
For prospectuses apply to
HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a THIRD CALL of Rupees Two Hundred and Fifty (Rs. 250) per Share is payable at the Office of the undersigned, Meadow Street, on or before 15th June 1866, in conformity with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held THIS DAY.
By order of the Board,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 17th April 1866.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having contracted with the Great Indian Peninsula, and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways for the exclusive right of Advertising at all Stations on both lines of Railway, is ready to make arrangements with Advertisers for the exhibition of Placards, (which must be Framed) at any or all Stations on either line.
J. M. MACLEAN.
Bombay Gazette Office, March 22nd.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—NOWROJEE DADABHOY & Co., Engineers and Boilermakers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. ADDIS and CAMPBELL, C. E.
No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

A CARD.
Mr. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

BOMBAY FINANCE CORPORATION (LIMITED).—All DEBTORS of the Bombay Finance Corporation (Limited) are required to PAY forthwith their several DEBTS; and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the said Association are hereby required to forward statements of their Claims to Messrs. KELLY & Co., Solicitors to the Liquidators, at their Office, in Apollo Street.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of Rupees (1,000) ONE THOUSAND per Share has been made by the Board of Directors, and that the same is payable, either at the Oriental Bank or at the Registered Office of the Company in Ash Lane, Rampart Row, on the 31st day of May, instant.
MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd May 1866. Secretaries and Treasurers.

ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—GODOWNS TO LET.—There are several large GODOWNS at Elphinstone Bunder to let, well adapted for stowing Cotton during the Monsoon. For Rent &c. apply to Mr. RYAN, Carnac Bunder, or to the undersigned.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in July last, by a necessity that seemed unavoidable. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its re-establishment under the former Editorship. Several gentlemen of known ability have agreed to write for it, and it is hoped that the questions of the day—literary, social, political, scientific, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in its columns; the first place, in all discussions, being given to the testimony of Scripture.

Terms of Subscription—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 15-4-0. Payable in advance, (quarterly, where more convenient.) Adress, "Editor *Bombay Guardian*, Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."

THE EAST INDIA BANK.—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Bank, held on the 21st instant, it was resolved that the Special Resolution first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 19th April, ultimo,—"That the Bank be wound up voluntarily, and that the undersigned be appointed Liquidators of the Bank"—be confirmed.

Notice is hereby given to all Debtors of the said Bank, forthwith to pay their several Debts to the undersigned as such Liquidators, and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the Bank are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned, at the Offices of the Bank, No. 3 Hornby Row, a Statement of their several Claims for investigation.
BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE,
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY,
Liquidators of the East India Bank.
Bombay, 28th May 1866.

B. H. CAMA'S TRUST.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the DIVIDEND of 4 Annas per Rupee, advertised to be paid on 15th inst., will be paid in two instalments, one of 2 Annas per Rupee on that date, and the other of 2 Annas per Rupee on 16th July next.

This alteration has been found necessary on account of the non-receipt to date of various expected remittances, and owing to the fact that it is impossible in the present state of affairs to realize certain property and securities which it was considered at the date of advertisement would be available to meet Dividend.
J. L. BRODIE,
Manager to B. H. Cama's Trustees.
Bombay, 10th May 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.
Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

NOTICE.—We have the pleasure to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the SCINDE SEED CRUSHING COMPANY (LIMITED), Kurrachee, and are prepared to receive orders for Castor, Linseed, Sweet and Rape Oil.
J. A. BROWN & Co.
13, Medow Street, 24th February 1866.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE"
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

Mrs. LAKE,
MILINER AND DRESSMAKER.

"Rich Moire Antique Robes," "Rich Fancy and Plain Silks," "Bonnets," "Mantles," "Hats," "Corsets," "Crinolines," &c, &c.

For Children.—"Blouses," "Pelisses," "Hats," "Hoods," &c., &c.

Wedding and *Mourning orders* promptly complied with: every requisite being constantly kept in stock.

Ladies' own Materials made up from 1st March to 1st November.

Orders from outstations, to meet with attention, must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital*—One Million Dollars, divided into 200 Shares at $ 5,000 each.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to China and Japan, &c.
EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 7th May 1866.

GEORGE THE III. JUTE AND WOOL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).
જ્યોર્જ ધ થરડ જુત એન ઊલ ઇશ્પીનીગ
તથા વીવીંગ કુપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in conformity with a Resolution of the Board of Directors, a FIFTH CALL of Rs. 250 per Share is made payable at the Office of the Company, 9, Church Street, on or before the 15th day of June, proximo, after which date, Interest at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls.
By order of the Board of Directors,
MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 15th May 1866.

THE EAST INDIA LAND, CREDIT, AND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).
Subscribed Capital £1,000,000 in 20,000 Shares of £50 each.
Paid up Capital £200,000.
Invested in Land Mortgage Securities in India upwards of 17 Lacs of Rupees.
Head Office, 5, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London.

The Company issue Debenture Bonds under their seal at Bombay for such sums and at such rates of interest as may be agreed upon, which are secured by all the Property of the Company, including the Land Mortgage Securities, as above, and of the uncalled Capital amounting to the sum of £800,000 and receive deposits for fixed periods at the following rates:—
For 3 months at 7 per cent. per annum.
" 6 months at 7 per cent. per annum.
" 12 months at 9 per cent. per annum.

And grant Loans upon the security of House and Landed Property and other approved Securities.
1st January 1866. Agents.

THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—(IN LIQUIDATION).
ધી બામ્બે કમરશીઅલ અસોસીએશન (લીમીટેડ).
धी बाबे कमर्शीअल असोसिएशन (लिमिटेड).

NOTICE is hereby given, that the First Distribution of Assets of the above Association will be made at the rate of Rs. 10 per Share on or after MONDAY, 4th June, next, at the Office of the Association, No. 1, Nesbit Lane.
By order of the Liquidators,
Bombay, 26th May 1866. WALLACE & Co.

UNITED MERCANTILE COMPANY (LIMITED).—(UNDER LIQUIDATION.)
युनाइटेड मरकनटायल कंपनी लीमीटेड.
યુનાઇટેડ મરકનટાઇલ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Second Distribution of the Assets of the above Company, at the rate of Rs. 12 per Share, will be made to the Registered Shareholders who have paid the 1st and 2nd Calls on and after MONDAY the 4th proximo, during business hours, at the Office of the undersigned, No. 4, Church Lane.

The Shareholders are requested to produce their Certificates of Shares at the time of applying for payment.
By order,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents for Liquidators.
Bombay, 26th May 1866.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Having been requested by many of the Shareholders in the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East to Call a Meeting of the Bombay Shareholders, I hereby give NOTICE that a MEETING will be held at the Offices of the Bank on THURSDAY the 31st May, instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. All Shareholders are invited to attend.
J. BEATTIE, Agent.
Bombay, 29th May 1866.

NOW READY, in large 8vo, price Rs. 2, BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, Part 1, Vol. II., containing Reports of 1864-5. Edited by R. T. Reid, Esq., LL.D., Barrister-at-Law. Copies on sale at the office of the Collector of Bombay.
Bombay, 24th May 1866.

SCALES FOR WEIGHING RUPEES.—Several Scales of different powers, weighing from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000, with tripod stand, Gilt Brass Chains, Copper Pans, fitted in Oak Boxes, with Gun Metal weights, Engraved from ½ Tola to 1,000 Tolas.
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) regret to be under the necessity of increasing their prices of Bacon, Ham and Cheese (which is received by each Overland Steamer) owing to the high prices ruling in England in consequence of the epidemic in Cattle. Prices from the present date will be as follows:—
Ham and Bacon .... Rs. 1-6 per pound.
Cheese all kinds in cut .... Rs. 1-8 ditto.
Bombay, 1st December 1865.

JUDSON'S ANILINE DYES. In Crystals, Powder, or Liquid. Packed in Bottles, 1 and 2 ozs., or Jars, 1 and 2 lbs. each.

NAMES OF COLOURS.

Magenta.	Roseine.	Fuchsine.	Violet.
Purple.	Crimson.	Mauve.	Blue.
Green.	Canary.	Orange.	Yellow.
Phosphine.	Scarlet.	Red.	Ultramarine.
Brown.	Black.	Regina.	Soluble Blue.

The majority of our Dyes are entirely *soluble* in boiling water, and will dye without the addition of other ingredients.

The above may be procured through any London Merchant, or of the Proprietors,
DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
19a, Coleman Street, London.
N. B.—Be sure and write for JUDSON'S Dyes.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—A Steam Tug is available for use in the Harbour, and may be hired by the month, or day, or per trip. For particulars apply at the Office of the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company.
REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

MR. J. NEUBERG, General Importer of English and Foreign goods, begs to draw the attention of the Public to the carefully selected goods (which he has in stock) as described below:—
Pianos, solid Mahogany; also Walnut Wood, by Schiedmayer.
Harmoniums, Solid Oakwood.
Musical Boxes, with Bells and Drums.
Toys—a large and handsome assortment.
Embroidery for Cushions & Slippers.
Bronze, Glass, and Porcelain Ornaments.
Reflecting Garden Globular Mirrors.
Perfumery by several of the best English makers.
Spectacles with Tinted Glass.
Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders.
Reading Lamps of great variety.
Table Linen of all description, and English and Country made.
Counterpaines and Quilts.
Wallpapers of great variety.
Gold Beadings for Picture Frames and Cornices of walls.

Cheroots—best Trichinopoly and Pondicherry.

Mr. J. Neuberg receives a regular monthly supply of the undermentioned provisions.
Prime York Hams.—Middleton Bacon.
Stilton Cheese and Double Gloster Cheese.

SELF-ACTING ORGANS.—J. NEUBERG invites the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay to an inspection of two handsome SELF-ACTING ORGANS, received from one of the best makers in Europe, and playing Orchestral and Operatic Music in a most sweet and powerful tone.
J. NEUBERG.
23, Byculla.

TO RESIDENTS IN INDIA.—We are in receipt of a Consignment of Dr. RIDDELL'S new Edition of INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY, revised to the present. It is a most useful work on Indian Cooking and a Housekeeper's guide. Price net Cash—Rs. 8
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).
4th February 1866.

ROSSELET & Co., Bombay, Chronometer Makers and Importers of English and Foreign WATCHES and JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions.

Established 1858.
Sole Agents in Western India for
PATECK
BENOIT
COURVOISIER BROTHERS } Celebrated Gold and Silver Watches.

and some eminent London and Paris Watch manufacturers. Gold Prize Medals have been awarded to their Swiss head firm, for highly finished Watches, at the International Exhibitions of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865, for the best made Watches imported into this country and their moderate prices.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade-marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the genuine marks on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

A large (the largest stock in Bombay) and new assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, of all descriptions, sizes and prices, manufactured expressly for hot climates and warranted to keep correct time.

A beautiful selection of London made Jewellery, warranted fine gold and to be of superior workmanship, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Mechanical Instruments, &c., &c., carefully repaired.

Orders from Out-stations punctually attended to.

INDIAN CARRYING COMPANY (Limited).—CARTING AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS.—PASSENGER ARRANGEMENTS.—Spring Shigrams and Covered Carts for the conveyance of Passengers proceeding to Agra, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, and Stations on the East Indian Railway are run daily from Boorhanpoor (Lall Baugh Station) to Mhow and Indore in connection with the Bullock Trains from Indore to Agra.

FARES FROM BOORHANPOOR.

	One Shigram with Passenger inside, Servant outside, and 40 lbs. baggage.	One Shigram with 2 Passengers inside, Servant outside, and 80 lbs. baggage.	Covered Cart to hold 4 Passengers and 12 Maunds (1000 lbs.) luggage.
To Mhow	Rs. 45	Rs. 60	Rs. 30
" Indore	" 50	" 70	" 32-8-0.

GOODS ARRANGEMENTS.

The Company undertake the conveyance of Goods and parcels at through rates from Bombay to the following towns in the three presidencies, viz.:—

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Asseerghur, Boorhanpore, Indore, Lall Baugh, Mhow, Munmar, Sholapore, Ahmednugger (via Dhond), Barsee, and Kupperwanjee.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
Madras,

Arcot, Beypore, Bangalore, Bellary, Cochin, Combaconum, Coonoor, Cuddapah, Conjeveram, Calicut, Coimbatore, Herioor, Karicall, Kotagherry, Metapolium, Madura, Mysore, Namcaul, Negapatam, Ootacamund, Ponany, Pothanore, Palghaut, Seringapatam, Sooramungalum, Salem, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Tranquebar, Toomcoor, Vellore, Wallajahpett, Wellington, and Yercand.

BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
Calcutta,

Agra, Allygurh, Allahabad, Attock, Benares, Cawnpore, Dewas, Dinapore, Dehlie, Dhurmpore, Ferozepore, Goonah, Gwalior, Ghazeepore, Ghazeeabad, Googranwalla, Goojrat, Hatrus, Futteghur, Jullunder, Jhelum, Kalka, Kurnaul, Loodiana, Lucknow, Lahore, Muttra, Mirzapore, Meerutt, Meean Meer, Mooltan, Murree, Nowshera, Peshawur, Patna, Phillour, Roorkee, Rajpore, Rawul Pindee, Shajapore, Seepree, Simla, Sealkote, Umritsur, Umballah, Wuzeerabad, Beorah and Fyzabad.

By special arrangement the Company also forward Goods and Parcels to Akola, Ahmedabad, Bhownuggur, Deesa, Dhoolia, Malligaum, Kurrachee, Khandwah, Neemuch, Nusseerabad, Seroor, Sattara, Hoomnabad, Secunderabad, Hydrabad, Beejapore, Budnaira, Oomrawuttee, Nagpoor, and Kamptee.

The Company undertake the Cartage of Goods to and from the Railway Stations at Barsee, Dhond, Sholapore, Boorhanpoor, and Bombay at reasonable rates.

Furniture and merchandize of every description removed from one part of the town of Bombay to another by English Spring Vans or Platform Trollies. Spring Van with pair of Bullocks and Driver let out at the rate of Rs. 6 per day.

Goods received at Up-country Stations and despatched to England via the Cape or Egypt, and Goods consigned from England to the Company's care, will be cleared and despatched to Up-country Stations without delay.

Further particulars regarding the Company's rates and arrangements may be obtained on application to
LOUIS S. MOSS, Acting Manager.
Offices Bombay, 20 Grant Road, (opposite the Theatre).
Branch Office, 1, Hornby Row, Fort.

LEGGATT & Co. have the following WINES:—

CHAMPAGNE, extra quality	per dozen	qts.	Rs.	40
Do. do. do.	"	"	"	30
SHERRY, good	"	"	"	30
Do. pale	"	"	"	25
Do. do.	"	"	"	18
PORT WINE, some years in Bottle	"	"	"	26
Do. a fine old Wine	"	"	"	22
Do. a good Wine	"	"	"	18
TENT WINE	"	"	"	29
BRANDY, Pale	"	"	"	36
Do. do.	"	"	"	26
SPIRITS—Hollands	"	"	"	15
LIQUEURS—Cherry Brandy	"	"	"	36
do.	"	pts.	"	16
Noyeau	"	qts.	"	34
No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret	"	"	"	21
No. 3, a full flavoured Do.	"	pts.	"	8
Breakfast... Do.	"	qts.	"	12

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM & Company,

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, G. C. B.

APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO AND MARINE STREETS, BOMBAY.

BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts, Rs. 50, 55, 60 and 65 per dozen, made to measure, and universally worn in India. *See Catalogue.*

		Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts	each.	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts	"	10	0
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts	"	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Spun Silk Shirts	"	12	8
BADHAM'S Zingary Cricketting Shirts	"	10	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	"	20	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Sleeping Suits	"	20	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits	"	20	0
BADHAM'S Regent, Dux, Indian and Military Collars	per doz.	7	0
BADHAM'S India Gauze Banians	each.	4	12
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Banians	"	4	12
BADHAM'S Gauze Banians	"	4	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Drawers	"	6	0
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks	per doz.	20	0
BADHAM'S Fine Dressed Cotton Socks	"	11	0
BADHAM'S Celebrated Merino Hosiery.			
BADHAM'S Knickerbocker Stockings	each.	3	8
Jouvin's best French Kid Gloves	per pair.	2	12
White Kid Gloves	"	1	12
Dog Skin Gloves	"	2	12
Buck and Doe Gloves	"	3	12
The Universal Scarf	each.	4	12
The Romal Scarf for Pin or Ring	"	4	8
The Windsor Scarf	"	2	12
The Derby Scarf	"	4	8
The Diamond Scarf	"	4	4

An immense assortment of Scarfs and Ties.

Overland Trunks, 2 feet 6, 2 feet 9, 3 feet, Rs. 26, 28 and 30 each.
Railway Portmanteaus, Rs. 17, 19, and 22 each.
Courier Bags, 6, 8, 9, and 12 Rupees.
Hat Cases, Rs. 6-12 each, Railway Rugs Rs. 12 to 30.
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Silk Hats.
ELLWOOD'S Helmets, Oxford and Shooting Hats.
CHRISTY'S Melton, Oxford, Straw, and Tweed Hats.

Mofussil orders will have special attention.

BADHAM'S Catalogue contains particulars of the Route to England via Trieste, also the P. and O. Co.'s rates of passage money, and the Winners of the Derby at Epsom since 1846.
BADHAM & Co,
Apollo House, Bombay.

Established in Bombay in 1842.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in Western India, may be sent

In BOMBAY	to Messrs.	Rogers & Co., and to Eduljee Pallonjee (for Native Traders).
" POONA	" "	Rogers & Co.
" Secunderabad	" "	Hajee Curreem & Co.
" Kamptee, Seetabuldee, &c.	" "	Cursetjee & Co.
" Kurrachee	" "	Budgett and Hughes.
" Calicut	" "	Hirjee & Co. (1)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES in quarts and pints:—In three qualities. (2)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate. (3)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS are Pure Wines of the Choicest Vintages and Growths. (4)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORTS in quarts and pints, are Vintage Wines. (5)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MOSELLE and HOCK, (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. (6)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC, so well known and appreciated as to have created fraudulent imitations by unscrupulous Traders, thereby compelling the adoption of a Trade Mark, on Bett's Patent Capsule over the Cork. Our original Heart-shaped Label has also a Trade Mark, the copying either of which is Felony. (7)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEST LONDON OLD TOM, and OLD JAMAICA RUM, need only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them. (8)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY from the most approved Distilleries. (9)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CORDIALS are Luxardo, Wynand Fockink, and Heerings, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. (10)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PRICE LISTS and TERMS will be forwarded on application to any of our Agents as above named; and enquiries will be cheerfully answered if addressed to their Export House in LONDON, 44, Mark Lane, E. C., or by their BORDEAUX HOUSE, Place du Champ de Mars. (11)

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of previous Advertisements, all Shares in this Bank on which any Calls remain unpaid are absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in conformity with Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India and the Articles of Association.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.
16th February 1866.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per *Strongbow*, Dixon, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Dixon will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 25th May 1866.

PROBATE of the WILL of the late EDWARD KEATE LIDDERDALE, Esquire, of Bombay, British Inhabitant, in Her Majesty's Civil Service, on the Bombay Establishment, having been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to FRANCIS FREDERICK LIDDERDALE, a Partner in the Firm of Remington and Company, all persons having Claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estate, are hereby requested to state their Claims, pay their Debts, and deliver up such Property forthwith to us.
REMINGTON & Co.
Bombay, 24th May 1866.

SKITTLES, QUOITS AND DUMB BELLS, BAGATELLE BOARDS, with and without Stands, and with India Rubber Cushions and Pockets, on solid Mahogany stands of 8 and 10 feet.
German Billiards, folding and on stands.
Backgammon Boards of sizes.
Foot Balls of sizes.
Croquet Games for the Lawn.
Do. Parlour.
Gwalior Game.
Sets of Skittles complete.
Foils and Masks.
Solitaire Board and Balls.
German Tactics.
Game of Troco or Lawn Billiards.
Armstrong Gun Game.
Volunteer Handicap Game.
Dumb Bells of various weights.
Quoits of Brass and polished Steel weighing from 4 to 7 lbs. each.

THURSTON'S BILLIARD KIT, consisting of—
Billard Cloth, with Bed, Cushions, and Pockets complete.
Superior Cues with Ivory tips.
Pool Balls of sizes.
Pyramid Do.
Billiard Do.
Bagatelle Do.
Pool Marking Boards.
Roller Do.
Boxes for Pool Balls.
Pool Baskets.
Billiard Rules in frames.
Pool Do.
Pyramid Do.
Pool Receivers.
Thurston's Miniature Billiard Table complete, 5 feet in length.

TO CRICKETERS—
Presentation Bats.
Best Spring and plain Cane-handle Bats.
Do. polished and plain Malacca Cane-handle Bats.
Improved Dove-tail handle Bats.
Best Match Bats.
Spliced-handle Bats, &c.
Brass-mounted Stumps.
Plain do.
Cricket Balls, by Duke and Dark.
And Best Racket Bats and Presses.
Lillywhite's Guide and Scoring Books.

TO SMOKERS.—Choice Manilla Cheroots and Cigars, Nos. 1 and 2.
Pondicherry and Trichinopoly Cheroots.
Genuine Will's Bristol Birds-eye in Tins and Packets.
Do. do. Returns, do. do.
Do. do. Shag and Latakia do. do.
Cavendish Tobacco, cut.
Cavendish Tobacco, cake.
Taddy's Returns and Smoking Mixture.
Smoking Materials, in great variety.
Plain and Fancy Meerschaum Pipes, Bowls and Cheroot-holders, by Inderwick, Cheroot Cases, Tobacco Cutters, Plugs, Cigaret Moulds and Papers, Alma Light, Cherry-wood Pipe Stems, Briar Woodpipes, and Cheroot-holders, Cartridge Smoking Paper for Meerschaum Pipes.
Fresh additions and novelties by each Mail.
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, two spacious and conveniently situated GODOWNS in the Fort. Apply to
JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, a well furnished BUNGALOW, with immediate possession and occupancy till 30th September, at Rs. 400 per month. Address "B.," Office of this Paper.

TO LET, from 1st June 1866, a HOUSE in Rampart Row, at present occupied by the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China. For particulars apply to
SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET, from the 1st proximo, a snug little COTTAGE in Mount Road, Mazagon, at present occupied by Mr. M. Roonau. For particulars apply to
SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.
Bombay, 5th March 1866.

TO LET, two spacious GODOWNS in the Apollo Street. Apply to
REMINGTON & Co.

TO BE LET, (in whole or in part), from 1st June, the PREMISES presently occupied by the East India Bank. Apply to the Manager.
Bombay, 11th May 1866.

TO BE LET, OFFICES on the second Floor in Elphinstone Circle, opposite Messrs. Forbes & Co. Apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
7, Church Lane, Fort.

TO LET, a large, upper-storied airy BUNGALOW at Upper Colaba, fit for a large Family or several Bachelors. Rent moderate. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11 Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, a large BUNGALOW, at Chinchpoogly, lately occupied by Colonel Shaw. For particulars apply at the Office of the Frere Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), Elphinstone Circle, or at the Office of the Chief Engineer, Frere Land.

TO LET, the OFFICES in Military Square, facing Meadow Street, lately vacated by us. Rent Rs. 250.
MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.
Bombay, 30th April 1866.

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—TO LET, capacious GODOWNS at the Victoria Bunder, well adapted for STORING COTTON IN. Apply to
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

TO LET, a large and comfortable BUNGALOW, with Upper Floor, Outhouses and Stable, suitable for a large Family, or 2 or 3 Bachelors, situate at Byculla, and next to the Victoria Gardens. For particulars apply to
B. F. CAMA.
No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort.

TO LET—MIDDLE FLOOR of a House in Esplanade Cross Road, lately vacated by Rev. Mr. C. Kirk. Rent Rs. 70 per mensem. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a large one storied newly-built BUNGALOW, assessed under No. 31, with a large Garden surrounding it, situate at Girgaum Back Road, leading to Cumballa or Gowalla Tank Road, near Juggonnath Sunkersett's Garden House, with the accommodation of a spacious Stable and Out Rooms, fit for a large Family or a Gentleman to live in, having a Vehar Water Pipe and a large Well in the Compound. Apply to
RAGHUNATHGHUR RATTEEGHUR,
No. 71, Bazaar Gate, Fort.
4th May 1866

TO LET, LALL BAUGH, Parell; (can be let whole or in part), a GODOWN in Mody Street; "EWART'S LODGE" at Matheran; and a nice convenient House at Naigaum, at a short distance from the Dadur Railway Station. Rent moderate.
Apply to MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS.
No. 9, Church Gate Street, 19th May 1866.

TO LET, 31 BUNGALOWS, as follows:—

3 on Malabar Hill	Rent at	Rs. 300, 450, and 550.
3 on Khambala Hill	"	" 400, 500, and 550.
4 at Colaba	"	" 59, 75, 175 and 500.
4 at Mazagon	"	" 225, 225, 275, 300, and 500.
3 at Falkland Road	"	" 180, 200, and 300.
3 at New Foras Road	"	" 275, 300, and 350.
3 at Grant Road	"	" 175, 200 and 250.
1 at Tardeo	"	" 200.
5 at Bandora Hill	"	" 40, 130, 150, 200, and 250.
1 at Girgaum sea side	"	" 225.
1 at Khetwady	"	" 75 per mensem.

Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

OFFICES TO LET, from 1st April, the suite of APARTMENTS, formerly occupied by the Scinde Bank, and about to be vacated by Messrs. R. King Gillan & Co. and the Western India Finance and Exchange Corporation. These Rooms are situated in a central position, above the Offices of the undersigned, to whom application should be made.
WALLACE & Co.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS,
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "BARODA."

A System of Medicine. Vol. I. Containing General Diseases. Edited by J. R. Reynolds, M. D., &c. Rs.	18	12
Equipment of Infantry. Compiled by Captain M. Petrie, Topographical Staff. Forming Part V. of the series of Army Equipments, &c, Colonel Sir H. James, R. E, Director. Printed by order of the Secretary of State for War	3	12
The Resources and Prospects of America, ascertained during a visit to the States in the Autumn of 1865. By Sir S. M. Peto	5	12
Silas the Conjuror: his travels and perils. By Jas. Greenwood	3	12
Running the Gauntlet: a novel. By E. Yates	4	8
Social Life in Sydney: or, Colonial Experience. An Australian tale. By Isabel Massary	8	0
Yankee Drolleries. The most celebrated works of the best American Humourists. Complete editions, with introductions by G. A. Sa'a	2	12
The Lady's Mile. 3 vols. By Miss Braddon	20	0
The Dayrells; a domestic story. By the Viscountess Enfield	3	12
Essays on Art. By F. T. Palgrave	4	8
Robinson Crusoe. By J. W. Clark, M. A.	3	8
Australia: its rise, progress, and present condition. By W. Westgarth	2	12
Clergymen of the Church of England. By A. Trollope	2	12
The Treasury of Bible Knowledge. By Rev. J. Ayre, M. A. (Printed uniform with Maunder's Treasuries)	8	0
Carlyle's Address on the Choice of Books	0	12
Drury's Misrepresentation	1	8
Stacke's The Story of the American War	1	2
Helen Montgomery's Bookself	1	8
Lady Audley's Secret. By Miss Braddon	1	8
The Guerilla Chief. By Capt. M. Reid	1	8
Jane Eyre: an autobiography. By C. Bell	2	0
Shirley: a tale Do.	2	0
The Professor Do.	2	0
Villette Do.	2	0
Wuthering Heights and Agnes Grey Do.	2	0
The Tenant of Wildfell Hall. By A. Bell	2	0
A New Wonder! Instantaneous Photography in the Drawing Room	0	12
Plays.—The Unfinished Gentleman. Sarah the Jewess. Irish Attorney. Irish Tutor. Area Belle. Harold Hawk. Dred. The Gondolier. Midnight Watch. Duke's Motto. Pacha of Pimlico. Wilful Murder. Whitebait at Greenwich. Manager in distress.—Each	0	8
Play.—The Lady of Lyons	2	0
Plays.—Ticket of Leave. Comic Dramas for Male Characters only.—Each.	0	12
Chappell's Instructions for Tuning the Piano	0	12
Haddon's Book-keeping (Weale's series)	0	12
Half Hours with the Best Authors. 2 vols.	8	0
Sherer's Desk Book of English Synonyms	2	12
Chambers's Latin Dictionary	4	8
Mrs. Henderson's Ballroom Guide	0	12
Fiction. Vols. 1 and 2	2	0
Hullah's Song Book, words and music.	3	8
London Journal, Vol 41	3	8
Etiquette for Ladies and Gentlemen. Each	0	8
Boswell's Life of Johnson. 2 vols	8	0
The Spectator. 2 vols	7	8
The Arabian Nights. Illustrated	3	12
——— 2 vols. (Nimmo's Edn)	5	4
Renan's Life of Jesus	1	2
Moore's Lalla Rookh	0	12
——— Poetical Works	3	12
——— Irish Melodies	3	12
Haycock's The Gentleman's Stable Manual	8	0
Stonehenge's British Rural Sports	8	0
——— The Shot-Gun and Sporting Rifle	8	0
James's Works complete. Each	0	12
Ainsworth's Works complete Each	0	12
Cooper's Works complete. Each	0	12
Bulwer's Works complete. From 12 annas to	3	0
Scott's The Lady of the Lake	1	8
Longfellow's Poetical Works	2	12
Wordsworth's do.	2	12
Scott's do.	2	12
Cowper's do.	3	12
Milton's do.	3	12
Burns's do.	2	12
Wisdom, Wit, and Allegory. Selected from the Spectator	2	12
Murray's History of British India	4	4
Men and Women of the Time. New Edn. 1865	9	8
Piesse's Chymical, Natural, and Physical Magic	3	12
Williams' and Mather's Practical Hindoostanee Grammer	2	12
Lang's The Ex-Wife, and, Will he Marry her?—Each	1	8
The Essays of Ella	4	8
The Dublin Review, for April 1866	4	8
Hart's Army List, ditto.	8	0
Timbs's Things not generally known, 2 vols	3	12
——— Curiosities of History	2	0
——— Popular Errors Explained	2	0
Horsley's The Toxicologist's Guide: a new manual of Poisons	2	0

28th May 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1866.

Seventeenth Year of Publication.

In One Handsome Volume, containing nearly
NINE HUNDRED PAGES.
Price—*Per Copy, Rs. 7, Cash.*

THE Directory contains a much greater amount of information than in any previous volume, the whole of which has been most carefully revised.

The Army List, with Military Pay and Allowances, will be found full of reliable information officially corrected up to a late date.

A MAP OF BOMBAY AND COLABA, showing the present and proposed Wharves and Reclamations.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The Bombay Almanac issued from the *Bombay Gazette* Press is another of those yearly publications in which the Western Presidency is so far ahead of Calcutta. We have not yet heard when a Directory for this Presidency is likely to dawn upon its denizens. The compilers of a Directory on this side of India have, it is true, an excuse for delay, in the immense area over which their enquiries must extend, whilst Bombay being more compact has less work to do in a far smaller area. But even after making this allowance we think the delays which occur in Bengal are to be greatly regretted. But to return, the "Bombay Almanac" must yield the palm in printing and general 'get up' to the Calendar issued from the *Times of India* office. In information, however, it is fully equal if not superior to its rival, whilst it has the decided advantage of possessing an admirably arranged index.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan. 15.*

We have received the *Bombay Calendar and Directory for* 1866. It contains the general information usually to be found in such works, and is most admirably got up. We despair of seeing the like here, either in style, or punctuality.—*Indian Daily News.*

We have to acknowledge the receipt of two Calendars and Directories from Bombay;—one from the *Bombay Gazette*, extremely neatly got up and well printed, full of the usual information.—*Englishman.*

We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the Bombay Almanac printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, as also of the Bombay Calendar and Directory, published at the office of the *Times of India.* Both these publications are got up with extreme care and neatness, and are of a portable size: and both seem to contain all the information required in such a book of reference, without attaining the bulk of a London Post Office Directory. We would direct the attention of our Calcutta publishers to these works, which we think decidedly ahead of anything of the kind as yet produced in this country. For the benefit of those who do not require the larger works, a neat and handy abridgement of both has been issued at a cheap price.—*Indian Daily News, Jan. 12.*

The *Bombay Gazette* Almanack for 1866 is an excellent Vade Mecum both to the local and general reader, and is such a complete book of reference that it ought to be on the table as well of the man of business as the private gentleman. It is a goodly sized volume of nearly 850 pages, and is in every respect equal, if not superior, to its sixteen annual predecessors.—*Athenæum and Daily News, Jan 6.*

The *Gazette's* "Bombay Almanac" wears its old familiar look. It contains a sketch map of the Island and Town of Bombay. The army and other lists have been carefully compiled with the object of facilitating reference. This, especially in the case of the army, has been very much neglected of late years.—*Sindian, Jan. 24.*

We have received with thanks a copy of the "Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866." It is a very neat production and contains a great deal of very useful information. Copies may be obtained at the *Bombay Gazette* office.—*Mofussilite, Jan. 13.*

The Bombay Almanac for 1866.—We have to apologize to our friends of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, for having neglected to acknowledge the receipt of this very elegant, and useful work. To the merchant it is indispensable, and to all classes of the community it will ever form an instructive and agreeable companion. Its contents are both varied and accurate. The sections are consecutively arranged, and the matter is so concise, and, at the same time, so perspicuous, that a glance suffices to find what we seek. There is scarcely a subject, we can imagine, upon which something is not told. There is not a more useful book published than the Bombay Almanac. Its price, in comparison to its value, is merely a nominal sum. It is an introduction to everybody and everything worth knowing; and as the production of an Indian publishing-house, reflects credit upon the resources of the *Bombay Gazette Press.*—*Deccan Herald, Jan. 29.*

The Bombay Almanac and Directory.—We thankfully acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Almanac and Directory* for the ensuing year. It combines neatness of form and appearance together with the most valuable information; it contains a full and elaborate Postal Directory, information relating to the Customs Department, the various Insurance Companies, the Army List, the Bombay Civil List, and other information by far too numerous to mention. This book will doubtless be of the utmost value to the commercial community, the legal professions, together with the members of both services, Military and Civil. We strongly recommend this book to all persons engaged in business of any description where a book of reference is required.—*Poona Observer, December 30.*

We are indebted to the courtesy of the spirited proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette* for a number of the "Bombay Almanack and Directory" for 1866. The typography, in clearness, neatness, and correctness, equals, if it does not surpass, anything of the kind we have ever seen, and is really most creditable to the Press of the *Gazette.* The binding and paper are excellent, but these are very subordinate considerations indeed when we come to speak of the copious contents, which embrace such a vast variety of subjects that our space would utterly fail us, were we to venture upon even a bare enumeration of them. Suffice it then to say, that the publication before us is replete with information on every point which should be noticed in a work of the kind. Not the least valuable portion of the Almanack are the Bombay Army and Civil Lists corrected up to 1st December 1865.—*Central India Times, Jan. 27.*

The Directory will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom direct if required at Rs. 8 per copy—*Cash.*

N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 1-8, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.
Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

FOR SALE

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 horse power Apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE, a portable STEAM ENGINE, of 6 horse-power nominal, made by Clayton and Company, is in first rate order, having only been a month in use. May be seen on the Elphinstone Bunder, opposite the Press House. For further particulars apply to
18th May 1866. W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, the fine first class clipper ship "LALLA ROOKH," 1277 tons burden, now ready for inspection. For Survey Reports and further particulars apply to
ROBINSON & Co,
16th May 1866. Agents, Captain and Owners.

NOW LANDING, from Ship *Milton*, and FOR SALE by the undersigned:—
100 Bundles Flour at Rs. 40 per Bundle.
300 Cases Tobacco.
200 Bundles Rosin.
50 Bundles Apples } Rs. 2 per. doz.
100 Half Bundles Apples. }
30,000 Feet Deals.
BENJ. F. FIELD, Junior,
Agent, Tudor Company.
Ice House, Old British Hotel, 7th May.

FOR SALE.—The Calcutta Press Company (in liquidation) will sell by Public Auction, at No 2, Dean Lane, Fort, at 3 o'clock, on FRIDAY the 1st June next, all the piece or parcel of ground, situate at Howrah in Calcutta, admeasuring 30 vinghas, more or less, with the same right and title as are now possessed by the Company. 5 Nasmyth's patent Cotton Screws or Presses with Engines and Machinery complete, as per invoices, and in the same condition as they now lie at Calcutta, to be removed at the purchaser's expense. The Presses are subject to the usual Royalty payable to the Fort Press Company (Limited).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

For further particulars apply to
FAZUL MAHOMED ESSA & Co.,
Managers for the Liquidators
No 2, Dean Lane, Fort.

CONTRACTORS' TOOLS—
Round and Octagon Cast Steel for Drills.
Pickaxes and Hoes.
Crab Winches, Lifting Blocks and Chains.
"Henderson's" Patent Derrick Cranes.
Portable and Fixed Steam Steam Engines and Boilers.
Portland Cement, Fire Brick and Clay.
English Leather Belting.
Lead Pipe, ½ inch to 1½ inch bore.
Daily expected to arrive, per *Rathfern.*
A 5 ton Travelling Steam Crane, by J. Taylor & Son, Liverpool.
Price Lists may be had on application to
FLETCHER and MITCHELL.
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 22nd May 1866.

NEW TEAS DIRECT FROM CHINA.—
Received by the last Steamer.
Blacks of all kinds.
Finest Pouchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Souchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Orange and Flowery Pekoe separate.
Do. New Hyson separate.
In Packets of 1 pound and Boxes of 7 pounds each at Rs. 3 per pound.
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, WINES, as follows:—

Champagne	Quarts and Pints, in 1 dozen cases.	
Moselle	do.	do.
Hock	do.	do.
Sherry	do.	
Port	do.	
Claret	do.	do.
Brandy	do.	

SILLAR & Co.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

ELPHINSTONES advanced from 635 to 640 per share; New Do. close at 35; United Victorias are 1,175 per share; Bombay Bank shares declined from 4½ to 8 discount; Commercials close at 20; Centrals 22; Asiatics 50; New Do. 15; Old Financials 20 per share. Market depressed.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE

what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight...	2s. 1½d.
Do. Credits...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1½d. to 2s. 1 15/16d.
Do. Documents...	Do. do. ...	2s. 2d. nominal.
Calcutta ...	At sight ...	100
Do. ...	30 days' sight ...	99¼
Do. ...	60 Do. do. ...	98¼
Madras ...	30 Do. do. ...	99
China ...	60 Do. do. ...	213 to 214

BANKS

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
8,00,000	500	250	16	Agra Bank ...	[nominal.] 8 p ct premium
100,000	250	250	nil	Alliance Bank ...	50 p ct dis.
500,000	200	200	5	Asiatic Bank Corptn	50 per share.
....	200	150	....	Asiatic New Issue..	15 per share.
2,140,000	8,000	8,000	8	Bank of Bengal ...	7,100 p ct pm.
1,220,000	250	250	nil	Bank of India...	100 p ct dis.
10,15,000	1,000	1,000	8 p ct	Bombay Bank ...	8 p ct dis
750,00	25	200	——	Bombay City Bank	10 per sh re.
1,000,000	250	150	——	Bombay Pres. Bank	42 p ct dis.
2,000,000	200	200	Rs4 ps	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	24 p ct dis.
2,000,000	100	100	......	Brokers' Banking Company	40 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	25	nil	Central Bank... ...	22 per share.
800,000	200	200	10	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	15 p ct pm.
800,000	200	25	......	China Bank	6 discount.
750,000	250	250	10	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	30 p ct premium.
1,000,000	250	250	10	Commercial Bank...	20 per share.
1,600,000	200	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris ...	Nominal.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London...	50 p ct pm nm.
625,000	250	250	......	East Indian Bank...	70 p ct dis.
600,000	250	100	......	Imperial Banking and Trading Co..	28 p ct dis.
500,000	200	200	......	Indian Peninsula London & China Bk.	65 p ct dis.
300,000	100	30	......	London&BombayBk	8 p share.
3 750,000	1,000	1,000	13	Madras Bank.. ..	76 p ct pm.
,000,000	500	250	6 p ct.	National Bank of India	230 per share.
1,500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Cor	70 p ct pm.
600,000	200	200	......	Royal Bank of India	70 p ct dis.
750,000	200	100	......	Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank..	25 p ct pm nm.
....	250	100	......	Guzerat Bank ...	8 dis.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
....	400	100	....	Bengal Credit Mob.	10 dis.
750,000	300	100	Rs4 ps	BombayGeneralCredit & Finan. Cor. ..	70 p share.
600,000	300	200	....	Bombay Joint Stock Corporation ...	10 p share.
1200000	400	100	......	Financial Asso. of India and China	20 per share.

LAND COMPANIES

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
2,000,000	10,000	5,000	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co. ..	2,600 p. share.
1,050,000	1,000	1,000	20 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.	640 per share.
1,080,000	1,000	100		New Do.	35 per share.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	......	Frere Land Co. ..	115 per share.
110,000	2,000	900	......	House and Land Investment Co. ..	300 per share
1,00,000	5,000	3,000	......	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co..	250 per share.
......	2,000	1,000	25 p s	Port Canning... ..	400 per share.
......	10,000	6,000	......	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co..	1,175 per share.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
500,000	5,000	3,000	....	Bombay Ship Co..	No quotations.
250,000	2,500	2,000	26	Coast and River Steam Nav. Co..	
60,000	1,000	1,000	......	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co. ..	925 per share.
200,000	5,630	1,500	......	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co. ..	No quotations.
160,000	4,000	2,500	......	Princeof W. ShipCo.	
150,000	500	500	..	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co. ..	225 per share.
		1,000	......	Union Shipping Co. Limited	No quotations.
....		1,000	——	Western India Ship Co. ..	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans	Rs. 88
,, ,, Sicca ,, Loan 1832-33	,, 93
,, ,, Co.'s ,, ,, 1835-36	,, 84¼
,, ,, ,, ,, 1842-43	
,, ,, ,, ,, 1854-55	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57	,, 103
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55 ..	,, Par.
Five and a half per cent.	,, 108¼

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-2-0
Bank of England Notes	,, 10
Spanish Dollars	,, 225
Carolus	,, 296
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
German Crowns	,, 210
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 223
Bar Silver	,, 106¼
Gold Leaf	,, 15-4-1

PRICE CURRENT, 21st May 1866.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Dhollera	,, 270 to 275
Bhownuggur and Mowa (New)	,, 275 to 280
Surat and Broach (New)	,, 260 to 265
Porebunder (New)	,, 215 to 225
Veeraval (New)	,, 215 to 225
Khandeish (New)	,, 255 to 260
Dharwar (not ready)	,, 310 to 315
Hinghunghaut (New)	,, 300 to 305
Oomrawuttee Ackote (New)	,, 270 to 275

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 30.

Beville, Lieutenant F. A., attached 21st Regiment N. I., on leave, from Matheran.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 30.

MacLeod, Ensign, 4th K. O. Royal Regiment, on duty, to Asserghur.

Holdsworth, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Poona.

SHIPPING.

MAY.	DEPARTURES.		
30	Delhi (s)	King	China.
	Sandringham	Muir	Liverpool.
	Castlemaine	McGill	Liverpool.
	Bulwark	Kelly	Liverpool.
	Codabux	Row	Calcutta.

The ship *London*, J. Minto, bound to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Kurrachee*, for Kurrachee, began to load yesterday.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

592 Planet, Nattras—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. May 18)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

697 Agra, Bell. (c. l. April 21)
1162 Ajmeer, Smith—S. & N. Nanabhoy. (c. l. April 21)
985 Ambrose, Cotter—Bell Miller & Co. (c. l. May 7)
1036 Annot Lyle, Shaw—Martin Young & Co. (c. l. April 13)
1040 Americana, Potts—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee. (c. l. April 11)
2154 Bajes Family, Horg—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Mar. 9)
202 Cama Family, Miller—B. H. Cama. (c. l. April 9)
1350 Celestial Empire, Purden—Sir C. Forbes & Co. (c. l. April 5)
990 City of Madras, Graham—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. April 25)
858 Devonshire, Hoggan—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee. (c. l. May 3)
1303 Duncairn, Finlay—Merwanjee N. Dubash. (c. l. April 26)
1094 Elizabeth Fry, Bentley—J. Clover & Co. (c. l. April 7)
1095 Euminides, Poe—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. May 14)
1070 Garnett, Tay—Farnham & Co. (c. l. April 13)
1492 Glenlyon, Fry—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. March 17)
1499 Hampden, Yexley—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 15)
1338 Hahneman, Roper—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. April 21)
1197 Hannibal, Hill—Lyon Brothers. (c. l. May 1)
1091 Indomitable, Carew—B. H. Cama. (c. l. March 26)
799 Jumna, Parker—Martin Young & Co. (c. l. May 5)
881 Lucy and Harriet, Uhrbrock—Knoop & Co. (c. l. May 10)
1346 Madura, Parlett—J. Clover & Co. (c. l. May 26)
1140 Maha Lukshmi, Corney—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. April 7)
747 Miletus, Davis—Coupland & Co. (c. l. April 28)
1049 Nagasaki, Masterton—B. H. Cama (in Dock).
1609 Oriental, Sanderson—Cursetjee, Clover & Co. (c. l. March 21)
1257 Premchund Roychund, Scott—R., Steuart & Co. (c. l. May 14)
1003 Proserpine, Hiltz—Coupland & Co. (c. l. May 2)
1508 Royal Edward, Shaw—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 2)
1150 Sarah Sands, White—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. March 24)
1148 The Craigs, Fleming—W. & A. Graham. (c. l. April 10)
595 Tomogonops, Morris—Merwanjee N. Dubash. (c. l. April 16)
1152 Tythonus, Alleby—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. April 23)

FOR ADEN AND SUEZ.

2300 Krishna (s), Pomeroy—Stearns, Hobart & Co. (c. l. May 26)
539 William Stewart, Atkin. (c. l. May 12)

FOR MARSEILLES.

1640 Antonio, Sartorius—Hormusjee Bomanjee & Son. (c. l. April 26)

FOR HAVRE.

498 Anais Emma, Gaigneaux—D. Cursetjee & Co. (c. l. May 4)

FOR CALCUTTA.

1008 Compta, Gesch—Jas. Shepherd.
914 Iskendershah, Stuber.
1185 Shaw Allum, Clark—Fazel Mahomed Essa & Co. (c. l. May 29)
1891 Western Star, Dubern.

FOR MAURITIUS.

391 Nurbudda, Nacoda. (c. l. May 2)

FOR RANGOON.

909 Wurtemburg, Chase (c. l. May 26)

FOR MOULMAIN.

639 London, Minto—Wallace & Co.

FOR COLOMBO.

468 Anazi, Robson—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

531 Penang (s), McCollum—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 23)

NOT FIXED.

Bombay Castle (s), Houston—B. F. Cama & Co.
1265 British India, Wemyss—W. Nicol & Co.
1588 Calumet, Bingham—S. & A. Hormusjee.
1282 Canova, McNabb—W. Nicol & Co.
809 Cashmere (s), McCorkindale—W. Nicol & Co.
1169 Charger, Hatch.
Comorin (s), Taunton—W. Nicol & Co.
1087 Daphne, Miles—Martin Young & Co.
682 Faize Allum, Stafford—Candass Maroundass.
411 Fatel Currim, Nacoda.
75 February, Punberg—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
827 Fez Robanec, Robertson.
891 Gunga (s), Hanscom—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
1041 Indomitable, Poyntz.
1020 J. P. Whitney, Avery—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
95 January, Nacoda—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
Jessie Ann, Andrew.
188 June, Dermotte—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
125 July, Kindrick—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1048 Kington, Stewart.
Kurrachee (s), Cottier.
374 Kusrovie, Grey.
9 2 Lady Milton, Davis—Coupland & Co
1277 Lalla Rookh, Earl—Robinson & Co.
440 Limousin, Gozin—D. Cursetjee & Co.
939 Louisa, Scowcroft—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
773 Mahratta, Brown.
95 March, Guiamberteau—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
493 Marie, Coulson—B. Tonche & Co.
300 Marquard Family, Kolback.
70 May, Swan—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1300 Milton, Smith—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
611 Mountstuart Elphinstone, Freebody.—Ewart, Latham & Co.
716 Nada (s), Thompson—Stearns, Hobart and Co. (in dock)
Oscar, Gadda.
1094 Palmerston, Seagrove—W. Nicol & Co.
609 Pontiac, Evans.
1204 Princess of Wales, Cayzer.
1336 Retriever, Beatson—W. Nicol & Co.
1006 Rohilla, Galloway.
1380 Rothley, Lock—Martin, Young & Co.
88 Sallamity, Nacoda.
1282 Sarawak, Miller—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.
985 Sea Pink, Chewett—J. Clover & Co.
930 Sebastopol, Mackenzie—Bates & Co.
1019 Sir Jamsetjee Family, Wilson.
1227 Stronghow, Dixon—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
711 Sultana, Henderson.
1244 Vicksburgh, Boyd—W. Nicol & Co.
984 Volante, Timmouth.
38 Wagjee, Nacoda.
1296 Zoroaster, White—Iron Shipping Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
To sail on or about 6th June.

THE A 1 Clipper Ship "ELIZABETH FRY" has two side BERTHS disengaged, suitable for a Family or singly. Applications to be made before SATURDAY at noon next. First class passage at second class terms. Apply to Captain BENTLEY on board, or JOHN CLOVER & Co., Agents.

TO LET, the OFFICE PREMISES in Church Lane, lately occupied by us. Apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
Bombay, 29th May 1866.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, a well furnished BUNGALOW till 30th September. Rent Rs. 300 per month. Address "X. Y. Z.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, by AUCTION, on SATURDAY, the 2nd June 1866, MR. XAVIER'S SHOP, in Calbadavie Road, consisting of Flour, Oil, Sow, Mills, and other useful articles and Tools.

FOR OFFICE.—TO LET, the UPPER STOREY of a HOUSE, well ventilated, in Armenian Lane. Apply to HEERJEE JEHANGHIER READYMONEY.

A GENTLEMAN can be accommodated with a comfortable HOME with a European Family near the Fort. Also, TO LET, 3 ROOMS, furnished. Rent Rs. 70 per mensem. Address "ALPHA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Bombay, 30th May 1866.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the 8th Bombay Laudable Society will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, in the Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY next, the 5th June 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M. The Audited Account of the Society, for the year 1865, will be laid before the Meeting.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 30th May 1866. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per *Rohilla*, GALLOWAY, Master, from Clyde, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.
Captain GALLOWAY will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 31st May 1866.

NOTICE.—With reference to the Advertisement appearing in Newspapers of the 29th instant, advertising the sale at the instance of Shewsunker Govindram, the son and heir of the late Govindram Bhowanee, deceased, certain premises belonging to Meerza Ali Mahomed Khan as mortgagor, NOTICE is hereby given, that the Agent of the said Meerza Ali Mahomed Khan objects to the sale, on the grounds that the said Shewsunker Govindram as such legal heir is not authorized to sell the same.—Dated this 30th day of May 1866.
KEIR, RAMSDEN AND PRESCOT.

GRAND FINANCE COMPANY (LD.).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY the 13th proximo, at 3 P. M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 25 Meadow Street, to pass the following Resolutions:—
1. That the Company be wound up voluntarily.
2. That Liquidators be appointed and their remuneration fixed.
By order,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Manager.
Bombay, 30th May 1866.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP-OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—SECOND DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SECOND DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS of the above Company, amongst the Shareholders thereof, at the rate of Rupees 100 per Share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company, to the payment of all Debts due from them to the Company) will be made on and after the 6th June next, at the Company's Office, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3. Production of the SHARE CERTIFICATES will be required.
S. P. FRAMJEE, } Liquidators.
D. BYRAMJEE, }
Bombay, 30th May 1866.

J. C. STEWART & Co.,
GENERAL TAILORS, &c.,

BEG to call especial attention to the following LIST of PRICES for Garments made to measure. For style, workmanship, and fit will be found unequalled:—

Stewart's celebrated Lounging Coat	Rs. 30
,, ,, Trouser............	,, 15
,, ,, Vest	,, 9
Stewards' Travelling Suit............	,, 25

And every other style of Garment will be made equally cheap from materials strongly recommended for wear and appearance.
J. C. STEWART & Co.,
6, Meadow Street,
Opposite the Catholic Chapel.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Messrs. ARDASEER LIMJEE & Co., Auctioneers, will, on the Fourteenth day of June next, at 3 P. M., at the Premises, proceed to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, by the order and direction of IBRAHIM SHAIK TYAB, in exercise of the power in that behalf reserved to the said Ibrahim Shaik Tyab in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 7th day of January 1865, made between Mahomed Kassim bin Goolam Mohideen Kokatay of the one part and the aforesaid Ibrahim Shaik Tyab of the other part, all the Estate and Interest of the said Ibrahim Shaik Tyab under and by virtue of the aforestated Indenture of Mortgage, of, and in all that Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling-house standing on Government Ground, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, at New Town, in Shaik Borah Commadan Street, registered in the Rent Roll of Land Revenue under No. 1164, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 39, containing by admeasurement 124 5/9 square yards, be the same more or less; and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by Shaik Borah Commadan Street, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the House now or late of one Soliman Hindustani, and on or towards the South by the House now or late of Balloo Bamshakar.

The particulars and conditions of Sale are open for inspection at the Office of Messrs. CLEVELAND and PEILE, Solicitors High Court, in Borah Bazaar Street, Fort, and at the Office of the Auctioneers.

AT an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), held TO-DAY, there were present,

W. H. Crawford, Esq., in the chair,
A. C. Gumpert, Esq., } Directors.
H. B. Macculloch, Esq., }
Gellabhoy Pudumsey, Esq.,
Sewjee Velljee, Esq.,
Col. A. W. Lucas,
Col. R. L. Taylor, by proxy,
Charles Iggulden, Esq.,
H. Wilson, Esq.,
F. Chambers, Esq.,
Royal Financial Corporation,
Asiatic Financial Corporation,
G. R. Wilson, Esq.,
Wassodew Christnath, Esq.,
M. Roonan, Esq., for the Central India Financial Company.
Nusserwanjee Dinshaw Syer.
Cursetjee Manockjee, Esq.,
J. W. Wright, Esq.,
James Curnin, Esq.,
Dady Nusserwanjee Dady, Esq.,
Pestonjee Dadabhoy, Esq., for the Grand Financial Company.
Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee, Esq.,
Jehangier Rustomjee Mody, Esq., for the Imperial Trading and Banking Company.
P. Dewar, Esq., for the Financial Association of India and China.
Jeevunjee Hormusjee, Esq., for John Treacher, Esq.,
Nowrojee Burjorjee Fuckirjee, Esq.,
Manockjee Eduljee, Esq.,
Rustomjee Nowrojee, Esq.,
Heerjee Jehangier, Esq.,
Hurbum Nursey, Esq.,
Nagsey Kurpall, Esq.,
Edwin Stead, Esq.,
G. P. Robinson, Esq., for E. Heycock, Esq.,
J. Sleight, Esq., for Bank of Bombay.
D. Maclean, Esq.,
D. T. Roper, Esq.,
A. M. Gubbay, Esq.,
Dewchund Nanjee, Esq.,
Etchachund Jugjnradum.
Kavulbhoy Jaichund.

It was proposed by Colonel A. W. Lucas, and seconded by Mr. Stead:—

1st. "That it is inexpedient to enforce a Call on the general body of the Shareholders at a time of monetary pressure, which renders it absolutely impossible for many to meet the payment required."

As an amendment on the above Resolution, it was proposed by Mr. Charles Iggulden, Manager Indian Peninsula Bank, and seconded by Mr. H. Wilson, General Credit Company:—

2nd. "That the affairs of the Company be referred to a Committee of Inspection of Shareholders to be named hereafter, who will at the expiration of one month submit to a General Meeting of Shareholders, such suggestions and recommendations as they may be enabled to offer, and that the Call made for the 31st May stand over, until such report be received."

The amendment on being put to the vote was carried unanimously.

It was proposed by Mr. Warter, Bank of Hindustan, and seconded by Mr. Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee:—

3rd. "That a vote of confidence in the recently appointed Directors, Mr. W. H. Crawford, Mr A. C. Gumpert, and Mr. H. B. Macculloch, and the Secretaries and Treasurers be passed by the Meeting, and that they be requested to retain office."

Carried unanimously.

At the request and on the suggestions of some of the Shareholders the Meeting at half past five P. M. was adjourned till FRIDAY the 1st proximo, at 3 P. M.

Before separating the Chairman read Mr. H. B. Macculloch's resignation of his seat at the Board on account of the suspension of his Firm in England, and also read a letter from his Firm placing their resignation as Secretaries and Treasurers in the hands of the Shareholders, and requesting to be relieved from their duties as soon as possible.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Chairman.

NOTICE.—In terms of the above the adjourned EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company in Ash Lane, Rampart Row, on FRIDAY the 1st proximo, at 3 P. M.
By order,
MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.,
Bombay, 30th May 1866. Secretaries and Treasurers.

CALENDAR.——MAY—JUNE 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
Last Quarter, Wednesday ... ...6th 0h. 4m. P.M.
New Moon, Wednesday ... ...13th 2h. 58m. A.M.
First Quarter, Wednesday ... ...20th 4h. 36m. A.M.
Full Moon, Thursday... ... ...28th 8h. 26m. A.M.

Days	Dates	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m	h. m.	h. m.	
Thurs.	31	Corpus Christi.	5 23	6 32	—	0 4	29th May 1866. Time 9h. 0m. 57s. 2.
Fri	1	Day breaks at 4-41 A.M.	5 23	6 32	0 23	0 41	
Sat.	2	Saturn sets at 3-27 A.M.	5 23	6 32	0 59	1 17	
Sun.	3	1st Sunday after Trinity.	5 23	6 33	1 34	1 53	
Mon.	4	Jupiter rises at 8-58 P.M.	5 23	6 33	2 15	2 36	
Tues.	5	Length of day 13-10.	5 23	6 33	2 58	3 23	
Wed	6	Moon last quarter at 0-41 P.M.	5 23	6 34	3 48	4 29	

THE
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"PUNCH IN INDIA,"
A NEW ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY PUBLICATION.

For the True and Correct Procession of The Taboots
SEE No. VIII.,
TO BE PUBLISHED
ON FRIDAY, JUNE 1ST.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR 12 NUMBERS, RUPEES TEN. SINGLE COPY, ONE RUPEE.

All communications to be addressed to The Editor of "PUNCH IN INDIA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	May 18	KURRACHEE..........	May 25
AGRA	May 24	LAHORE..........	May 23
ALLAHABAD	May 25	LONDON	May 3
AUSTRALIA	Mar. 24	MAURITIUS	May 7
ALEXANDRIA	May 10	MADRAS	May 25
BANGALORE	May 26	MALTA	May 10
CALCUTTA	May 24	MEERUT	May 25
CAPE	Mar 15	OOTACAMUND	May 24
CEYLON	May 16	OUDH	May 23
COCHIN	May 15	PENANG	May 9
DELHI	May 24	PUNJAUB	May 23
FRANCE	May 4	SUEZ	May 12
HONGKONG	April 29	SINGAPORE	May 7

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1866.

PROBABLY many of our readers will recollect how, at the memorable Newcastle meeting of the British Association in 1863, Sir William Armstrong took up his parable and prophesied the approaching exhaustion of the coal-fields of England, and the consequent collapse of her material greatness. His predictions, though backed up by a strong array of facts and opinions, shared the fate of all unpleasant prophesies, the verification of which is in any degree remote. *The Times*, like a good natured oracle, pooh-poohed the ravings of the geological Cassandra, and they *were* pooh-poohed. From that day to this, if we except a few unbelieving pryers into nature's secrets, or restless professors of what Mr. Carlyle calls the "dismal science," no one has given the subject another serious thought. Within the last few weeks, however, a treatise on the coal question by Mr. W. S. Jevons has again awakened public anxiety, and the alarm has been further stimulated by the remarks of Mr. J. S. Mill in the sparkling but somewhat diffuse debate on the Malt Duty, as well as by some forcible articles in that young and able paper the *Pall Mall Gazette.*

The arguments of these gloomy patriots naturally fall under two heads. They endeavour to show, first, that coal, and not *coal* merely, but *cheap coal*, is absolutely essential to the manufacturing and commercial supremacy of Great Britain; secondly, that coal, or rather cheap coal, will within a given period cease to be producible or procurable in Great Britain.

We will take these questions in the order in which they are stated. When, as is the case with ourselves, the population of a country far outgrows the productive powers of its own soil, it is obvious that the food and other necessaries of life required by the surplus inhabitants must be imported from other quarters, and, if imported, they must be paid for. The only products which England can offer in exchange for these articles, so indispensable to the very existence of her people, are coal, iron, and other metals rendered available by coal, and manufactured commodities created by coal and iron. In the ultimate analysis we come back to coal as the basis of all our exports. Cotton and woollen fabrics, machinery, hardware, all are reducible to coal. Even if we make an allowance for any supposed superiority in skill or industry on the part of our operatives, we shall still be forced into the conclusion that it is mainly because an abundant supply of coal is placed so near to our manufacturing centres that we are enabled to distance all other competitors in the cheapness and excellence of our manufactures. Now directly that from exhaustion of the supply, or from any other cause, the relative price of English coal is so far raised, as to render its exportation impossible, as to make the extraction of metals from the soil difficult and expensive, and to place our manufactured goods at a disadvantage in cost as compared with the products of other countries; from that moment we shall be unable to pay for the imported food and luxuries necessary for the surplus population: that population must either starve or emigrate, and the nation will be represented by that portion only of its former self which can subsist upon the produce of its own soil. Indeed, the evil will probably proceed still further, for, as the manufactures of other countries cheapen, unless resort be had to most rigorous measures of protection, the nation will soon cease to provide even for its own limited wants, and will lapse into a purely agricultural community exporting its superfluous food to pay for imported clothing and other necessaries or luxuries. So much for the intimate connection between material welfare and the supply of coal in England.

Let us now turn to the second part of the question, and see what reasons there are for believing that the failure of coal is imminent within an easy calculable period. But before doing so we could reiterate again and again that to ensure Great Britain's commercial downfall it is not necessary that her soil should yield no coal, all that is required is that the coal yielded should be costly. The cause for fear lies in the relative smallness of our resources, as compared with those of other parts of the world, rather than in any threatened absolute extinction of our fuel. Long before all the deposits in the British islands have been thoroughly worked out, newer and more favoured countries, owing to the greater cheapness of their coal, will have undersold us in the markets of the world, and so effected our ruin.

The coal-producing areas of Great Britain and Ireland are estimated at 12,000 square miles, therefore taking 35 feet as the average thickness of the strata and 4,000 feet as the lowest practicable depth to which a mine can be carried, the total quantity of workable coal, allowing for that already consumed, may be set down as 80,000 millions of tons. The annual product in 1863 amounted to 86,292,215 tons, and in 1864 this enormous total was probably swelled to upwards of 90 millions of tons. As the consumption increases year by year at a more and more rapid rate, it is not very easy to calculate the ratio in which it progresses, but seeing that the yield in 1845 amounted to 31,500,000 tons only, we may roughly state that the quantity trebles itself in 20 years, and doubles itself in something over 12 years. Eminent statisticians compute the rate of progress at 3 per cent. per annum. It is pretty evident that any reservoir must sooner or later be exhausted by so enormous a drain, and Mr. Jevons declares that, if our progress be not arrested, before the expiration of 90 years, we shall have reached the limit of our resources. But the collapse must be looked for still earlier than this, for, as the depth at which mines must be worked, and consequently the cost of working them, increases year by year, some considerable time before exhaustion takes place a point will be arrived at beyond which it will not pay to extract fuel from the earth. It is far from impossible then, that some of those now living will be witnesses of the dreaded catastrophe, which may be accelerated even beyond our present calculations by any sudden development of coal-production in other quarters of the globe.

Nor is it doubtful into whose hands our sceptre will pass, since pass it must from us. The other coal-producing countries of Europe need not rouse our jealousies and fears. The consumption in France, Belgium, and Germany is increasing, in proportion to the resources of those nations, at the same, if not at a more rapid rate that it is with us, and will soon swallow up all chance of competition on their part. It is only the great coal beds of North America that can possibly hold out against so huge a demand, as the civilised world now puts forth. A single glance at the figures which represent the relative capabilities of America and the various countries of Europe with regard to coal must at once assure us of this fact. The statistics are quoted from the *Pall Mall Gazette.* "The relative size of the coal-measures of the United States and other countries has been made more appreciable by taking the amount of workable coal in Belgium as 1, then that of the British Islands becomes rather more than 5, that of all Europe 8¾, and that of North America 111. Professor Rogers, in a work on the coal-fields of the United States as compared with those of Europe, calculates that the United States has 1 square mile of coal-field to every 15 square miles of territory; Great Britain 1 to every 30 of surface; Belgium, 1 to every 22½; and France, 1 to every 200 miles of surface. The relative superficial magnitudes, he observes, of the coal-fields of the countries possessing coal will be recognized if we compare them by some simple hint of measure. Let this be 100 square miles. In this case Russia will be represented by 1; Spain, 2; Antracite fields of Pennsylvania, 4; Westphalia and Bohemia, 4; Belgium, 5; France, 10; Rheuish Prussia, 10; British North America, 17; British Islands, 40; Europe, 75; Pennsylvania 126; Appalachian coal-field, 556; the United States altogether, 2,200." In short, coal in America covers an area of some 200,000 square miles, and exists to the amount, it is probable, of 400,000 millions of tons. And this assurance of ours respecting the future course of events becomes doubly sure, when we consider at how small a depth from the surface, how near to the Mississppi, the Missouri, and the Ohio those great arteries of commerce are and in the midst of how enterprising and active a people all this mineral wealth lies buried.

But it would not be right to leave this important subject without noticing a few of the objections which have been raised to the above-given inferences, and some of the expedients suggested for averting the impending doom. We need not dally long with those well-meaning but helpless persons who would refer us to the inscrutable workings of God's Providence, or take us back to the argument from final causes in any form. That the whole human race is not destined to future retrogression we may perhaps be justified in hoping and believing; but the most fatuous national or religious vanity can scarcely, in the teeth of history and science, arrogate a perpetual reign of prosperity to any one part of the earth's surface, or any one section of the human race. And, from a common-sense point of view, their position is not a much better one who, on scientific grounds, rest in the hope of the discovery of some new form of fuel. Granting that such a discovery may be concealed in its limbo of possibilities, so long as cheap coal is to be procured, there will be no very great inducement to drag it out into the world of actualities; and America promises abundant and excellent coal for many generations to come. Besides, who is to guarantee that such a discovery, which by the way seems likely to direct itself to the universal sources of heat, the sun, will, if it ever occurs, place England in a more favourable position than the intertropical portions of Africa, Asia, or America, or than any other region of the world? The importation of coal again, on which some hang their expectations, is but a vain hope. Unless insuperable obstacles exist, and in America none such present themselves, the seat of manufacturing industry must be in or close to the locality in which the fuel is found. Its bulkiness and weight, as well as its liability to be injured by transportation, render imported coal, as we know to our cost in India, a very expensive article, so expensive indeed as to preclude its use on any large scale. If we follow the advice of another class of well-wishers and by prohibiting the exportation of British coal, as well as by adopting all possible inventions for supplying its place in lighting, warming, and other minor uses endeavour to economise what is left to us, in the first place we shall abolish a convenient and profitable form of *back-freight*, and thus inflict an immediate and irreparable blow on the shipping interests. Next we shall bring about a reduction in the price of coal, and this will naturally stimulate consumption and so hasten on faster than ever the undesirable result. To check internal consumption, as has been proposed, by a heavy tax, would be the most foolish measure of economy conceivable. It would simply amount to raising the cost of manufactures and producing by artificial means the calamity with which nature threatens us.

There is but one solution of the difficulty in which we are placed, and even that is only but partial, and is by no means easy of accomplishment. We must limit our consumption to about its present amount, *i. e.*, some 80 millions of tons per annum. If we can do this, there will lie before us a career of a thousand years of continued prosperity, and beyond this we need not care to look. But our object can never be attained by taxation of coal or any similar means; to gain it we must forego all ideas of progress, and use our utmost endeavours to keep the nation stationary. By emigration and all other devices our population must be maintained within its existing limits, and our demand for necessities and luxuries, so far as they are supplied by foreign countries, must be prevented from growing beyond its present bounds. Even under these circumstances every man that leaves our shores will, in a measure, hasten on the end by contributing towards that supply of labour so essential to rival coal-fields, but that end will still be far off, and with the consciousness of having done our best we may leave future generations to meet it.

THE *Friend of India*:—A native officer and some men of a Sikh regiment recently addressed an anonymous letter to General Haly, commanding the Peshawur Division, containing grave charges against their British officers. Other letters of a similar character have been addressed to the Commander-in-Chief. This first evidence of the good feeling existing between the officers and men of the new Native Army is deserving of serious investigation. It is the natural result of a system which has rendered the British officer more mindful of command and pay than of the regimental soldiers under him, with whom he serves only until some opportunity of self-advancement occurs. The ties between the sepoy and his European leaders, few enough at the best of times, have been sapped and destroyed. Below smart drill and pipeclay there is a constitutional unsoundness which is everywhere beginning to crop up. Whilst we have all along pointed to the rottenness, we scarcely thought that so short a period would suffice to reveal it.

LATEST NEWS.

BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.

Subscription Telegrams.

LONDON, 23RD MAY, 5-50 P. M.

The Bombay Mail of April 29th arrived today.

Fair Dhollera, more doing, but yesterday's prices unchanged, 8¼d.

Total sales to-day .... 10,200 bales.
Sales of Surats to-day ... 1,000 ,,
Total Imports to-day ...... 14,000 ,,

The Bank of London has transferred its business to the Consolidated Bank.

France, England and Russia have proposed the assembling of a Congress to settle the Italian and German difficulties.

The Fenian Stephens is now in New York.

LONDON, 25TH MAY, 2-30 P. M.

Fair Dhollera, 8¼d.; market gloomy, and prices fluctuating and uncertain.

Fair Western, 8¼d., very depressed.

Bengal Cotton 5¼d.

Total stock of Cotton all kinds... ... ... 1,005,000 bales.

Total Sales of the Week ... 44,000 ,,
Week Sales of Surats ... 17,000 ,,
Total Imports of week ... 80,000 ,,
Week's Imports of Surats... 58,500 ,,
Government of India Securities:—
Four per cents 84
Fives 100
Five-and-a-half 106

The following failures have been announced in Liverpool:—Messrs. Macculloch & Co., and Messrs. "Combrough" & Co.

By Indian Telegraph.

KURRACHEE, 29th May.

Steamer *Governor Higginson*, from Bombay, arrived.

TUTICORIN, 30th May.

Steamer *Arabia*, from Colombo, anchored.

BOMBAY.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

THE B. and B. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Yamuna*, Captain Boufellow, which left Bombay on the evening of the 5th instant, reached Suez on the 20th.

THE B. and B. S. S. Co's. steamer *Koina* left Suez on the 22nd instant, and may, therefore, be expected to arrive in Bombay about the 6th of next month.

LIEUTENANT E. H. THOMAS, of H. M.'s 29th Regiment M. N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate.

THE usual weekly report as to the height of water on the tower of the Vehar lake on Saturday last, shows that there were 47 feet three-tenths; in the corresponding week last year the height was 44 feet six-tenths.

MR. BROWN sat at the Mazagon Police Court during the forenoon of yesterday, and disposed of a number of petty cases of drunkenness, disorderly behaviour, gambling, &c., after which he proceeded to the Fort to preside at the Marine Court.

A PURDASEE ramoosee was convicted by Mr. Brown, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, of stealing a quantity of mangoes, of the value of one rupee, the property of the party by whom he was employed to watch the fruit. The prisoner admitted his guilt, and was sent to jail for one month with hard labour.

WE are glad to learn that the Bombay Dioceson Board of Education is to open a school in the building known as the Mess House, Fort George, to-morrow. The school is intended to meet the want of elementary education, and is to be under the superintendence of the Chaplains of the Cathedral. It will be open from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M. and from 2 to 3 P. M. daily.

A NATIVE bullock driver was charged before the sitting magistrate at Mazagon with torturing his bullocks. The animals were brought into the compound of the Court, and from their appearance it was evident that they could not be driven without being considerably tortured. On conviction he was fined twenty rupees, and the bullocks ordered to be kept in the pound until his employer, a Mr. Cochrane, paid the penalty.

THERE was a meeting of the creditors of Mr. Karsandas Madhowdas yesterday, at which a statement of the accounts of the estate showed that the liabilities were estimated at Rs. 39,00,000 and the assets at Rs. 18,00,000. Resolutions were carried agreeing that the estate should be wound up under Act XXVIII. of 1865; and that application should be made to the High Court for that purpose. Messrs. Benn, Best, Baker, and Hossack were apointed liquidators.

THE following weather report, dated 29th and 30th May, was supplied to us yesterday by the Master Attendant's Department.

Madras—Weather hot; wind south west.
Goa—Weather hot; wind partially clouded wind steady from west.
Kolapore—Weather fair; wind strong south west.
Surat—Weather fair.

PROGRAMME of music to be played this evening by the Band of H. E. the Governor at the Victoria Gardens:—

March .... "Turner" ....Unrath.
Overture .... "Tuble" ....Sommerlatt.
Selection (Op.)...... "Bianca" ....Balfe.
Valse .... "Julliens Last."
Selection (Op.)...... "Maritana" ......Wallace.
Quadrille (Lancers). "Echoes of London" ....Coote.
Galop .... "Der Sturmoogel"............Faust.

THE intervals of messages received between 8 P. M. of the 29th and 8 P. M. of the 30th:—From Kurrachee, max. 22 hours 40 minutes, min. 12 hours 40 minute. From Calcutta via Agra, max. 30 hours 44 minutes, min. 28 hours 54 minutes. From Calcutta via Madras, max. 62 hours 20 minutes, min. 21 hours 11 minutes. From Madras, max. 34 hours 10 minutes, min. 16 hours 39 minutes.

Latest dates of private telegrams received by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the United Kingdom and Continent of Europe 25th May.

A GENERAL meeting of the shareholders of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company was held yesterday afternoon, and was largely attended. Mr. W. H. Crawford occupied the chair. After a lengthy discussion a resolution was adopted with a view to the appointment of a committee of inspectors, who should examine the affairs of the Company and submit a report thereon at a meeting to be held a month hence, and further, that the call which had been made should stand over till their report had been received. Members of the committee thus agreed to were not then appointed, but the meeting was adjourned on account of the lateness of the hour till Friday (to-morrow) afternoon. Before the meeting separated, a resolution was passed conveying a vote of thanks to Mr. Crawford and Mr. Gumpert (who were lately appointed directors, and who in the course of the proceedings intimated that they had given in their resignations) and also to Mr. Macculloch and his firm. A letter was read from Messrs. Macculloch, John and Company, tendering their resignation of the offices of Secretaries and Treasurers.

BANK OF INDIA.

A MEETING of the shareholders of the Bank of India was held yesterday afternoon at the offices in Church Gate Street, for the purpose of confirming the resolutions passed at the meeting on the 27th ult., that the Bank be wound up voluntarily, for the appointment of liquidators, and to fix their remuneration.

Mr. A. R. Scoble was called to the chair.

The Chairman stated the business for which the meeting had been called.

On the proposition of Mr. Fellows, which was seconded by Mr. Green, solicitor, the resolution carried at the last meeting for winding up the affairs of the Bank, was confirmed.

The next business was the nomination of liquidators.

A number of gentlemen were proposed as liquidators, amongst them were Mr. J. Gray, Mr. J. D. Robinson, Mr. J. P. Bendir, Mr. J. Taylor, Dr. Byramjee Nowrojee, and one or two other native gentlemen.

A native shareholder, addressing the Chairman, said that in his opinion no one should be nominated who was connected with the Bank, or who was involved in difficulties.

The Chairman enquired of the last speaker if he was prepared to name any gentlemen possessing the qualifications he considered requisite.

The speaker hereupon gave in the names of two or three native gentlemen, but as none could be found to second his proposition, it fell to the ground.

After some discussion as to the mode of voting for the candidates, a show of hands was taken separately for each, when the Chairman declared that Mr. Gray and Dr. Byramjee Nowrojee were unanimously appointed, and that there were 33 votes for Mr. Robinson, 29 for Mr. Damodhur Jetta, 9 for Mr. Nulsookram Govindhur, and 5 for Mr. Taylor. Consequently Messrs. Gray, Byramjee Nowrojee, and Robinson were nominated liquidators for the Bank.

Mr. Fellows thereupon demanded a poll on behalf of Mr. Taylor.

The Chairman said to do that it would be necessary that a requisition signed by at least ten shareholders should be sent in.

A long discussion then took place as to the amount of remuneration to be paid to the liquidators, when it was eventually agreed that they should each receive the sum of Rs. 10,000.

The usual vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the meeting.

THE DAVID SASSOON REFORMATORY.

THE subjoined memorandum has reference to a serious falling off in the numbers of apprentices sent to the above institution of late by the Magistrates. The fact of the progressive decrease dating from the introduction of the Penal Code, is certainly remarkable, and whatever may be the cause to which the result is due, the subject ought to be inquired into. In England and on the Continent, where the chief difficulty in connection with institutions of this character, is the difficulty of accommodating the numerous inmates on whose behalf applications for admission are constantly preferred. The dilemma in which our local reformatory finds itself, viz. that of ample space, funds, and other means and appliances, and withal, a beggarly account of empty benches, would create some amusement. We should be happy to believe that the present small demand on the energies of the officials of our local reformatory was owing to an improvement in the morals of young Bombay, but this hypothesis would be inconsistent with the obvious inferences suggested by the police statistics as to juvenile crime. Why then are not more apprentices sent to the local reformatory by the Magistrates? If Mr. Pratt is in error in the explanation which he suggests, a truer explanation can probably be afforded by the Magistrates, and Government should demand it.

MEMO.

In circulating the accompanying correspondence, the Secretary takes this opportunity of bringing to the notice of the Managing Committee that section 433 of the Criminal Procedure Code which seeks to confer on Magistrates and Session Courts certain special powers with respect to juvenile offenders, has been somewhat mischievous in its effects.

2. Sentences of imprisonment passed on such offenders may, under that enactment be carried out in any reformatory which fulfils certain specified conditions, these conditions being—

I. That the reformatory afford means of suitable discipline and of training in some branch of useful industry;
II. That it be kept by some person willing to obey Government orders; and
III. That it be recognized by Government as a fit place of confinement.

3. Of the cases connected with young delinquents which come before the Magistrates there are but few which call for sentences of imprisonment beyond a few weeks or months. And, of course, no Magistrate, who, acting under section 433 of the Act of 1861, has inflicted a suitable sentence of imprisonment on a boy convicted before him of some petty offence, can direct that the lad shall be confined in a reformatory beyond the term of the sentence, in order to admit of his being trained to some branch of useful industry. Yet, unless a vicious boy have the advantage of subjection, for at least, three or four years to the discipline, to the industrial training, and to the generally wholesome influences of a reformatory, how can it be hoped that he will ever learn to exercise for a livelihood any branch of useful industry, or that he will ever be reclaimed.

4. Considerations of this nature induced me to submit to the Managing Committee soon after the passing of Act XXV. of 1861, that no steps should be taken to obtain from Government a recognition of the David Sassoon Institution as a fit place of confinement for the purposes of the new law. The Managing Committee assented to this recommendation, concurring with me that it would be better that the inmates of the institution should be apprentices under indentures for a term of years than that they should be prisoners under sentence of a few weeks' or a few months' confinement.

5. I fear, however, that an impression generally prevails among Magistrates that juvenile offenders cannot now be sent to a reformatory except under section 433 of Act XXV. of 1861, and the consequence has been a great falling off in the number of inmates sent to the reformatory of late years. This will be seen at a glance from the figures in the margin.

Numbers of boys sent to the David Sassoon Institution in each of the following years by the Magistrates:—

24	In 1859	
29	1860	
26	1861	
Total... 79		

The Act XXV. of 1861 became operative in 1862.

14	1862
4	1863
3	1864
3	1865
Total .. 24	

6. I venture, therefore, to suggest the desirableness of asking Government to call the attention of the Magistrates to the decrease in the numbers of apprentices sent to the institution during the last three years, and to dispel any erroneous notions which may be abroad as to the law affecting juvenile offenders by a distinct intimation that, though no reformatory exists in this Presidency in which Magistrates may legally order boys under sentence of imprisonment to be confined, the Magistrates are nevertheless still at liberty, as before the passing of Act XXV. of 1861, to send boys convicted of petty offences as apprentices to the David Sassoon Reformatory and Industrial Institution under Act XIX. of 1850.

(Sd.) E. PRATT, Secretary.

CHARGE OF CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST AGAINST MR. S. P. FRAMJEE.

THE enquiry into this case, in which the defendant is charged with criminal breach of trust, in obtaining an advance of Rs. 73,000 from the agent of the Commercial Bank Corporation, on the promise that he would deposit with him shipping documents for 500 bales of cotton, in which documents for 332 bales only had been given [illegible] of Bank, came on by previous appointment before R. Barton, Esq., at the Fort Police Court, yesterday.

Dr. Dallas, solicitor for the defendant, was present in Court with his client at 11 o'clock, the hour appointed for the hearing of the case.

Nobody appeared for the prosecution. The name of Mr. J. Beattie, the manager of the Commercial Banking Corporation, the prosecutor, was called out three times; but he did not appear, nor did his solicitor, Mr. Crawford.

Mr. Barton—How long ago was the information laid?

Dr. Dallas—So far back as the 12th May, Your Worship.

Mr. Barton—Did Mr. Lynch inform Mr. Crawford that the case was fixed for 11 o'clock to-day?

Dr. Dallas—Yes, Sir, he did.

Mr. Barton—Send for Mr. Crawford at once. Tell him the case has been called on; it is past 11 o'clock, I cannot wait any longer.

A policeman went to call Mr. Crawford, and, on his return some minutes afterwards, said that Mr. Crawford had not yet come to his office.

Dr. Dallas remarked he hoped he was not interfering (His Worship was trying another case at the time;) but he must ask His Worship now to dismiss the case against Mr. S. P. Framjee. The information was laid before Mr. Bickersteth on the 12th May; and the summons, which was granted, was returnable on the 22nd May. On the latter date, when the case came on, Mr. Crawford was not in Court and could not be found; and Mr. Beattie was, therefore, sent for. The case was then adjourned. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the Magistrate before whom the case was called on, with extreme punctilliousness which did him great credit, did not desire to hear the case unless the prosecution wished it, because it was well-known that he was on very intimate terms with Mr. S. P. Framjee. It was then stated by Mr. Crawford the advocate for the prosecution, that the case would certainly occupy more than one day; and Mr. Bickersteth did not take it, as Mr. Crawford represented that there was no chance of his finishing it that day. This was another ground for an adjournment, and owing to Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee's extreme punctilliousness for his own character, which was very proper, the case wast postponed until some gentleman was appointed to act for Mr Bickersteth.

Mr. Crawford was seen coming into Court at this stage of the proceedings.

Mr Barton—Did not Mr. Lynch tell you, Mr. Crawford, that the case was fixed for 11 o'clock to day?

Mr. Crawford was understood to answer in the affirmative. He said that since this charge was preferred, circumstances had, unfortunately, occurred to prevent its being proceeded with. He meant to say that the circumstances under which the loan had been granted to Mr. S. P. Framjee, had not altered; he was still of opinion that the Bank had now, as then, a good legal case against him; and he (Mr. Crawford) advised the Manager that he was bound to the shareholders of the Bank to prosecute the charge. But he has just now too much to do in the altered circumstances of the Bank. Mr. Crawford did not withdraw the charge; they had good ground in preferring it; but he was not now in a position to proceed with it.

Dr. Dallas said that, as Mr. Crawford was pressing the charge, he would repeat what he had been saying before he came into Court. A serious charge had been preferred by a gentleman in the responsible position of manager of a Bank against a respectable merchant of high standing. An unfortunate notoriety had been given to a one-sided case in the newspapers; and every time an application for an adjournment had to be made, the matter was paraded in large capital letters. Now he (Dr. Dallas) would say emphatically that this was a grossly unfounded charge, and that it could never have been supported. Now that it was to be abandoned, Mr. Sorabjee had not the opportunity of as fully clearing his character as he could have wished. Of course in about two months Mr. Sorabjee will satisfy the public how groundless the charge against him was, by an action of slander which was to be at once instituted against Mr. Beattie in the High Court, for what Dr. Dallas would say was a most wanton abuse of his (Mr. Beattie's) authority as manager of a Bank. Dr Dallas would say that that Bank had no intention of prosecuting the charge; and that this case was an attempt at extortion at the expense of the general body of Mr. Sorabjee's creditors.

Mr. Crawford appealed to His Worship if this was fair. He had made only a few general remarks on the altered circumstances which had occurred since the charge was preferred.

Dr. Dallas urged that here was a man, who represented the oldest Bank—or what was a Bank—who made before the Court a gross misrepresentation of facts and preferred a serious charge against a most respectable merchant, when, in his information he said—"From information I have received. I believe that the said firm of Sorabjee and Nowrojee Nanabhoy was not in a position at the time the agreement to purchase the said bills was made, to fulfill their engagement to deliver the whole of the said shipping documents as guaranteed; and that Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee knew that his said firm was, and would be, so unable." Now, that charge was made under the sanction of an oath. And knowing all the circumstances of the case which showed how groundless the charge was, was not he (Dr. Dallas) right in describing it as an untenable charge? But he would leave the public to draw their own inference from the facts, remarking that the charge was never meant by the Bank to be seriously prosecuted; and that it was brought to extort the money at the expense of the general body of his (Mr. Sorabjee's) creditors. On the last occasion, the case was adjourned until some one was appointed to act for Mr. Bickersteth. As soon as His Worship (Mr. Barton) was selected for the post of Senior Magistrate—which he filled so worthily—the defendant and his advocate appeared before His Worship at 10 o'clock on Tuesday. Mr. Lynch was in Court at the appointed hour, owing to his (Dr. Dallas's) unavoidable absence from Bombay, and had to wait for two hours. Mr. Lynch met Mr. Crawford, and told him the case was appointed to come on at 11 o'clock to-day. Mr. Crawford proposed a week's further adjournment, but the proposal was of course not acceded to. Months must elapse before Mr. Sorabjee could sufficiently clear his character in the witness-box of the High Court; and was he (Dr. Dallas) not right in describing the charge now as he had done? He must also state that, yesterday morning two very respectable gentlemen waited upon Mr. Sorabjee, and assured him that the charge against him would be withdrawn if he took no proceedings against Mr. Beattie in the High Court. (His Worship—This has nothing to do with the case.) Mr Crawford said that the Bank's position had been altered, and that was the reason why they could not proceed with the charge; but a plaint will be at once filed in the High Court for the founded slander in the information.

Mr. Crawford said he had been practising for the last twelve years, but it never had been his misfortune to be told that he (Mr. Crawford) might say so and so, but that he (Dr. Dallas) believed that it was never intended to go on with the case: it was not professional.

His Worship said he did not take Dr. Dallas' remark in that light, otherwise he should have at once stopped it.

Dr. Dallas said he had no intention to make any remark which might give offence to his friend.

Mr. Crawford remarked that Dr. Dallas might believe what he liked, but he (Mr. Crawford) would say that under his advice, the prosecution was to have been proceeded with but for the unfortunate circumstances alluded to. And was he to be twitted and taunted because the magistrate made the summons returnable, in the first instance, after ten days, or that the case was adjourned by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with very proper grace—until some one was appointed in Mr. Bickersteth's place? Was it his fault if Mr. Lynch was here yesterday (Tuesday) at 10 o'clock—as Dr. Dallas knew—only to apply for an adjournment? His fault was that he was here to-day at 12 instead of 11 o'clock, and he would apologize if he kept the Court waiting for him; but he must certainly object to being twitted or taunted in that manner. If a plaint was to be filed in the High Court, let it be filed by all means, He (Mr. Crawford) would be the last man to screen himself or his client from the consequences of any course which he had taken or had advised to be taken. The action in the High Court would be no criterion as to the *bona fides* of the original charge in this Court.

Dr. Dallas again denied making any remark which might give offence to Mr. Crawford.

His Worship said, in dismissing the case, that he did not think either of the solicitors was to blame for the delay that had occurred. Considering the very respectable position of the defendant, Dr. Dallas did no more or no less than his duty in describing the charge as a groundless one. His Worship said he might be wrong, but he would say that, had the information in this case been laid before him, he would [illegible] against Mr. S. P. Framjee. He had [illegible] opinion [illegible] His Worship [illegible] except the [illegible] Mr. Sorabjee, His Worship [illegible] the least stain upon his character, which had been hitherto highly respectable. The case was then dismissed.

THE WRECK OF THE STEAMER "MAHARAJ."

THE enquiry into the circumstances connected with the wreck of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Maharaj*, on the 1st instant, on the Amboolghur rock, at the entrance of the Jeytapoor harbour, was resumed on Tuesday at the Fort Police Court, before F. L. Brown, Esq., acting second Magistrate of Police, and F. Blackmore, Esq., Surveyor to Messrs. Remington and Co.

Mr. Hayllar, instructed by Mr. Cleveland, the Crown Solicitor, appeared to watch the enquiry on behalf of Government.

Mr. Manisty appeared on behalf of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company.

Mr. Ferguson, instructed by Mr. Leggett, appeared for Captain Frahn, the master of the *Maharaj*, on her ill-fated voyage.

Mr. Ferguson asked for a postponement as he had not had sufficient time to be ready with the case.

Mr. Brown said there was no criminal charge yet against the captain, and he did not think a postponement was necessary.

Mr. Ferguson remarked that it had been customary to examine the captain first, as in the case of the steamer *Jeddo*; and that his learned friend had followed an unusual course in not having examined Captain Frahn as the first witness. Mr. Ferguson did not know why the captain had not been examined.

Mr. Hayllar said the Crown did not call the captain first for his own sake—from very mercy to him—so that he might not criminate himself out of his own mouth. If his learned friend wished to call him (the captain,) he had no objection.

Mr. Brown remarked that he thought it would be very irregular to examine the captain after other witnesses had been called.

After some further discussion, it was resolved to call the following witness:—

Mr. Joseph Augustus Shepherd, sworn—I am the manager of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company in Bombay. About the 25th April last, I made an application to the Master Attendant to have the name of Captain Frahn endorsed on the register of the steamer *Maharaj*. I made two written applications to Mr. Pryce. The *Maharaj* is 135 tons register. Mr. Pryce, Assistant Master Attendant, sanctioned the ship proceeding to sea as the master had a Danish certificate, and on the understanding that he would procure an English certificate on his return to Bombay. This was about two hours before the ship's proceeding to sea. It was a written sanction. A certificate was considered necessary in this case, more from ignorance in the Master Attendant's department than anything else. Mr. Frahn was about three weeks in our employ as mate in the *Tilly* for down the Malabar Coast, but not touching at Jeytapoor. I was aware that the *Maharaj* was to touch at Jeytapoor. Before that, the captain brought a small schooner from Sion to Bombay.

Mr. Blackmore—Would the man, if he has been taking a schooner along the coast, have a knowledge of the different ports?

Witness—I suppose he would have no difficulty. I suppose not another master in Bombay would hesitate to go into a port with the charts before him. The captain had no plan of the harbour, but he had with him the general chart of the coast on a large scale. The vessel he brought from Bankok, was built for a lighter, with deck boat about 100 tons burthen. I do not know that the captain had any former experience of the coast beyond the two trips. The captain's certificate was a Danish Government certificate, which I consider to be equal to any certificate in the world. It was a master's certificate. I could not read it, but I knew it was in the common form. I thought the captain to be a very smart young man; he brought the schooner round in a very satisfactory manner; and the owner of the schooner recommended him to me. He was recommended to me as a smart young man, fit for any work at sea. The owner of the schooner did not mention that the captain had any knowledge of the coast, or that he could command a steamer. He brought no other recommendation. He had several other papers with him; but I did not look through them. I thought the recommendation he brought was quite sufficient. I knew he had never been in a steamer before he was in the *Tilly*. He was on board the *Tilly* for about three weeks. I have always heard that a Danish certificate is far superior to an English one; it entails a practical knowledge of the sea. I don't think it is ever given after a college course only.

To the Court—The vessel is about 135 tons, and was ensured for Rs. 45,000 by the Company, which are their own insurers. The captain's pay was Rs. 200 a month, besides an allowance for messing. The mate's pay was Rs. 80 a month.

To Mr. Ferguson—The *Tilly* is one of our vessels, as good as any [illegible] the other steamers. It is not the best we have. The recommendation the captain had got, and the manner in which [illegible] the *Tilly*, induced me to appoint him as mate on board *Maharaj*. He had recommendations from Mr. Maclean, a ship-builder in England. I never saw the chart given to the captain, but I believe it was on the same scale as that now produced before the Court, and similar to it. I think that chart to be quite sufficient to navigate the coast. I advanced the captain money to buy charts.

To Mr. Manisty—It is quite customary for captains of steamers to go into ports like Jeytapoor without pilots. I consider Jeytapoor to be one of the safest ports on the coast. Our commanders have instructions to take local pilots whenever they consider necessary to do so.

Re-examined by Mr Hayllar—I selected the captain even after his three weeks' experience, for in Bombay there were not many men to choose from; and he appeared to be an intelligent man. From the fact of his having brought a vessel round from Bankok, and from the fact of his having been about nine years at sea, and also from the fact of his having a Danish certificate, I inferred that the captain was perfectly competent to navigate the ship. I knew he got his chart from the captain of the *Tilly*, who is an old hand down the coast; and I know it was on a similar scale to that now produced in Court. I have been at Jeytapoor myself, and consider it to be a very safe port indeed. I have nautical experience, and have been sixteen years at sea. There was no discolouration of the water on the rock.

To the Court—I had conversations with the captain of the *Tilly* with regard to Captain Frahn's fitness for command. The captain of the *Tilly* presented him to be a smart man.

William Houston examined—I was chief engineer on board the *Maharaj* on her return voyage from Goa to Bombay. We came to anchor about nine or ten o'clock on the morning of the 1st May off Jeytapoor. I believe there was a pilot on board at the time, but I did not see him. We took in about 20 passengers and some specie at Jeytapoor, and we got under weigh, and left Jeytapoor about half-past eleven o'clock. I was relieved at 12 o'clock, and came on deck. I was relieved by the person who acted as second engineer, Baba, a native. About ten minutes after we left Jeytapoor, I had orders to stop the engines, and afterwards to go on again. I did not observe whether they were heaving the lead when I came on deck. I should not have noticed it if they had been, probably. We were about three-quarters of a mile from the point where the reef runs out from, at twelve o'clock. I went on the bridge where the captain was. The mate was also standing on the bridge. It was about eight minutes after I left the engines, that the vessel struck. I was still on the bridge then, with the captain and the mate. Before she struck, I heard the mate tell the captain to keep further out from the shore. I understood the captain to reply that there was no danger. I did not see the captain consult any chart after I went on deck. He did not leave the bridge during the time. I cannot say at what speed the ship was going at; the engines were making about 80 revolutions per minute. She struck the rock heavily amidships and just in the centre of the engine-room. She began to fill immediately; as the swell lifted her over the rocks towards the shore, she thumped each time with a crash. I did not observe any heavy sea until I saw it breaking over the vessel. I ran to the engine-room, and as I was going there, I heard the captain call out to turn her stern. I did not do so as there were two feet of water in the engine-room, but I gave orders to the second engineer to stop the engines.

Mr. Brown—Why did you have the engines stopped then? Because if I had not done so she would have sunk in deep water. I told the captain the state of the engine-room, and said something about lowering the boats.

By Mr. Hayllar—The vessel swung round and settled down pretty quickly after striking. When I came up from the engine-room, I stood on the boiler, and shortly after that I saw the captain standing by the gig. Many of the passengers were in the boat, and there was much confusion on board the vessel, some of the people climbing on to the bridge and the top of the awning. The boat swung by the davits. I think efforts were made to launch it. (Witnesses spoke to afterwards seeing the boat hanging by the end, and to seeing the cutters on the port side. He thought there were passengers in them. He continued). I went to my cabin on the deck, and from thence to the bows of the vessel. I saw several passengers in the water. I saw five or six persons jump over on the port side, which was next the shore. These persons were drifting and swimming towards the shore. No attempt was made to prevent them jumping overboard, or to save them, that I saw. Casks, hencoops, and other things were thrown to them by myself, and by some of the passengers. I saw no ropes thrown out from the side of the vessel. The cutters might have been lowered, because they were on the lee side of the ship; but no attempt was made to launch them, in order to save the people in the water. I did not see any of the passengers washed overboard. The sea was breaking over the bulwark, and there was about one or two feet of water over the main deck. The bulwark was about three feet high, but the water did not come up so high as the top of bulwark. I saw the captain in the water, at the bow. He was swimming towards the shore. I did not observe any boats about at that time. I saw him turn round and swim back to the ship, but I did not see him get on board again. Half an hour afterwards, I saw him swimming from the steamer to one of the boats. There was a pretty strong tide running towards the shore then, but I can't say I felt much wind. There were three canoes from the shore, but they did not come alongside at that time. The canoes picked up all the passengers who were then floating in the water. I jumped overboard afterwards and was picked up by the captain, who was in one of the canoes. There were a good many passengers left on the steamer when I jumped overboard. In the canoe I was in there were five of the crew—including the captain, the mate, the second engineer, a fireman, and myself. The other canoes were picking up passengers. The boats had outriggers on one side, but would not go alongside the ship. I don't remember reaching the shore. I believe I had sun-stroke. It was somewhere about sunset when I came to again. I cannot swim.

Mr. Brown—How did you get into the canoe then? I held on by the outrigger.

By Mr. Hayllar—When I left the ship, I thought she was in danger of breaking up, and when I jumped over, all the three ship's boats had gone, and I saw the two boats that has hung on the port side, drifting towards the shore. They were filled with passengers, but were not being rowed. Afterwards, I saw one of the three boats on shore. On the afternoon of the Wednesday—the day after the wreck—I saw two dead bodies floating on the water. On the Wednesday I saw the wreck as I was going to Jeytapoor from the bay. The vessel then appeared to have her back broken. I have sailed along the course we came about a year and a half. I cannot say whether the captain steered the correct course.

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Mr. Hayllar—What was the conduct of the captain?

Witness (after considerable hesitation)—I would rather not answer that question.

Mr. Brown—Yes, but you see you are bound to answer all proper questions that are put to you.

Mr. Ferguson objected to the question, but the magistrate thought it was a proper one to be put, the court was enquiring into the cause of the loss of the vessel, and with that loss the conduct of the captain might have much to do. The witness must tell the court truthfully, and without fear, what the conduct of the captain was during the voyage. Was he steady or unsteady? No, he was very steady. Why do you hesitate, then, to answer the question?—He was very steady as regards drink. Was he always at his post? Yes.

Mr. Hayllar—Was he attentive to his duty?—To the best of his knowledge What do you mean by that?

Mr. Ferguson objected to the witness being examined on this point; for how could he undertake to say, he being an engineer, whether the captain navigated properly or not.

Mr. Brown thought the witness might give his opinion as to the captain's capacity for command.

Mr. Hayllar asked the witness whether he could say if the captain put the ship in any unnecessary danger?—I did not see him go into such danger. I have heard he went into such danger; but that is hearsay.

Mr. Hayllar—Did you ever expect to get back to Bombay safely?—I was not quite certain about that.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ferguson—It was a very short time before the vessel struck, that I heard the mate tell the captain he was near the rock. I have seen a captain consulting his chart in a high wind in the Bay of Biscay. I do not think it is always necessary for the captain to go below, in order to consult his chart. I don't know who it was that got the canoes to come near the steamer. The pattamars kept a long way off. In the evening I saw two pattamars

By Mr. Brown—I was lying in a small temple on the shore when I came to my senses. The pattamars may have gone off to the vessel whilst I was lying in the temple. The crew of the steamer were orderly, but I heard no orders given to them to lower the boats

Captain Blackmore—Did anything happen to the screw propeller on the voyage?—Yes, the key of the propeller got out, and by my advice the vessel was beached at Hurnee, where I fitted a new key. The steamer was safely floated again, and the propeller answered very well.

The case was then adjourned.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A SPECIAL general meeting of the members of the Chamber of Commerce was held in the offices of the Chamber in Graham's Buildings, on Tuesday afternoon: the Hon'ble W. J. Hunter presiding.

NEW MEMBER.

Mr. A. C. Gumpert was elected a member of the Chamber.

ELECTION OF A DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.

The Chairman proposed the appointment of Mr. R. L. Tracey (of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.) as Deputy Chairman, in the room of Mr H. Maxwell, who has gone home.

Mr. Alex. Brown (of Messrs. Nicol & Co.'s) seconded the motion.

The resolution was unanimously carried.

PERIODICAL RETURNS OF PIECE GOODS ON HAND.

The Chairman said the next business was "to consider a proposition for obtaining periodical returns of stocks on hand of the principal articles of import." This subject, he remarked, had been discussed by the Chamber on previous occasions, and was postponed on the ground that exceptional circumstances existing at the time made the adoption of the proposition impracticable. The reasons why that conclusion was come to were, first, that it was not thought desirable that stock should be known, and secondly, that a large portion of the stocks of piece goods in Bombay was held by natives, who had their goods scattered throughout the native town, lying in the verandahs of their houses and all sorts of places, and that any return of the stocks held by Europeans would have been no indication of the quantity of goods held generally in Bombay. He thought both of these difficulties had now been removed. There were very few goods now held by natives,—at least by native speculators; and the stocks in Bombay being small, there was no reason why every one should not know it. Such returns as were proposed would tend to give increased confidence rather than otherwise. He had, therefore, to propose the following resolution:—"Resolved that, subject to the proposition receiving the co-operation of all the firms composing this Chamber, half-yearly statements be prepared of the stocks of English goods held by importers, such statements to be compiled by the Secretary from returns which shall be furnished by each firm of the packages in their possession; that the Secretary, understanding the information to be entirely of a confidential character, shall destroy the returns as soon as the necessary information has been obtained from them; and, further, that those statements shall be considered private, and furnished only to the co-operating firms for their own use and that of their correspondents out of Bombay." He (the Chairman) did not think it was necessary to make any remarks in support of this resolution. He had perused all the minutes which were made on the last occasion when this proposition was brought forward—viz., about three years ago—and he found that, but for the time being considered unsuitable for its adoption, almost every one of the gentlemen who minuted would have been in favour of it.

Mr. Christian (of Messrs. Peel, Cassels & Co.) seconded the motion, suggesting that when the returns were sent to the Secretary they should be sent without the names of the firms which gave them, so that the Secretary himself might not know from whom they came. He thought that with that precaution very few firms could possibly have any objection to preparing those returns, for there would be no possibility of their business being known to the general public; and that if all the guards which the Chamber should attempt to put round this measure were followed out by the Secretary, the business of the firms which contributed returns would be just as secret as it ever was before. At present the only knowledge that they had of the stocks in Bombay was what they gathered from their dealers; and that information could not but be very imperfect, for the men who gave them that information were the very men who were interested in dealing falsely with them. Very often they would tell them that a particular description of goods was very scarce at the time;—they might think so themselves, but even at the best their information could only be very imperfect. Added, however, to their ignorance of the actual stocks on hand, might be the desire to bring a large quantity of goods into the market at once and thus bring prices to a level which they thought would be safe for their own operations. He hoped, therefore, that the members of the Chamber would not see fit to oppose this motion. The proposed plan would be of no use whatever if the members did not all co-operate. If—as they saw in Calcutta—three or four of the influential houses kept out of it, the returns would be perfectly delusive. He therefore begged that the members of the Chamber would take this matter into their consideration, and that they would not oppose it in a jealous spirit, but see that it could not but be a benefit to them as well as to the whole commercial community.

Mr. Somerville (of Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.), while fully agreeing that it would be for the benefit of the merchants of Bombay to have returns of the kind proposed, suggested that those returns should be taken every three months instead of every six months. If the returns were taken half yearly—say in December and June—as proposed in the resolution before the Chamber, the June returns would be of little use, as it was in the months of August and September that large quantities of goods began to arrive.

Mr. C. Gaddum supported this suggestion.

The Chairman said it seemed to him that once in six months would be often enough. If the returns were taken every three months a great deal of labour would be required; and he did not think that that plan possessed any important advantage, because, having once obtained the half yearly statement, they could always watch the business that was going on, and the quantity of goods arriving and the quantity passing into consumption, and thus, in an interval of six months, they could not go far wrong as to the actual stocks in hand. It was very true that June was between the two seasons, but he did not know that that was any insuperable objection; and he did not see that it was necessary to fix December and June. If it was thought desirable they could fix some other time; they might make it September and March if it was thought better. He thought that to take returns oftener than six months would entail too much trouble without giving any corresponding advantage.

Mr. Christian thought the 31st March and the 30th September would be very suitable dates.

The Chairman was of the impression that in Calcutta the returns were not taken so often as once in six months.

A Member said it was once in six months in Calcutta.

Mr. Alex. Stewart (of Messrs Finlay, Scott & Co.) rose to propose a counter motion. The proposition now under discussion had already been three times before the Chamber, and had been found to be impracticable. At present firms in Bombay held few goods and did not care to tell what they held. And, besides, the firms composing the Chamber were perhaps not a half of the firms in Bombay, and did not import one half of the goods that came into Bombay: certainly they did not hold one fourth of what was held generally by speculators and others. How was it possible, then, to make a statement of the goods in Bombay at all? Even in Calcutta they found it perfectly impracticable to carry out the system, and several of the leading firms there opposed it.

The Chairman—Only two, I think: Gladstone, Wylie & Co. and Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co.

Mr. Stewart—Two of the leading firms in Calcutta. I propose that the resolution be not carried.

Mr. Arch. Grant seconded this amendment. He thought that a very fatal objection to the proposition was, that it would be impossible to get an exact account of the stocks unless there was perfect unanimity among the holders. They might have perfect unanimity amongst the members of this Chamber, but these formed, he supposed, about a third of the merchants of Bombay who held piece goods; and if they could not get a statement of the total stocks, he thought they were better without statistics, because bad statistics were more injurious than no statistics at all. In Liverpool, where, in regard to cotton, stocks were taken every week, it was done on a very different principle. There there were brokers, and all the cotton which was bought and all the cotton which was sold passed through the hands of those brokers. The brokers sent in their returns, and no one knew who held, or who had bought, or who had sold cotton All that was known was that so much cotton had been bought, so much sold, so much exported, and so much imported. But here they would have a return made by a part of the holders of piece goods instead of the whole of them There were many European firms—some of the very highest standing—which did not belong to this Chamber; and there were many European firms, perhaps not of such high standing, which had no connection with the Chamber; and further, there were the whole of the native holders of goods. That being so, if they could only get statistics to show the goods that were held by the members of the Chamber, he thought it would be practically useless. No doubt provision was made for secrecy in the motion before the meeting; but he did not think that that could be carried out. The information would ooze out somehow or other. The letters that were sent to the Secretary would be seen by clerks, who would thus be able to procure the information they contained; so that it would be impossible to confine it to the members of the Chamber. Besides, it would be impossible to find out the amount of the goods that were in second hand. The information that they desired would no doubt be very useful to their correspondents in Manchester (and they ought to do everything to forward the interests of Manchester, for the people of Manchester alone among all the people of England had manifested an interest in the progress of Bombay), but he thought they would be giving them very bad advice if they advised them of the stocks which were held by only a small portion of the piece goods holders in Bombay. He had not been aware that this question was brought before the Chamber on former occasions, or he should have examined the arguments brought forward then. It might be that he had repeated what had already been advanced, but on the grounds he had stated he begged to second Mr Stewart's motion that it was not practicable, and, if practicable, not advisable to take the returns that were prop sed.

Mr. Brown agreed with Mr. Grant and Mr. Stewart. He thought that any statistics they could get would be incomplete: and incomplete statistics were anything but a boon.

Mr. Christian thought that as the representatives of three of the largest houses in Bombay opposed the motion it had better be withdrawn.

The Chairman also thought that it would be better to withdraw the motion unless it was to be unanimous. At the same time he took the liberty of replying to one or two remarks which had been made by the gentlemen who had spoken. In the first place, Mr. Stewart referred to the opposition which the movement met on former occasions. Now, he had referred to all the minutes that were made on the subject on the last occasion, and he found that every one of these minutes was in favour of the movement, only it was considered that the time was unsuitable for beginning it; and the principal reason why it was opposed at the time was that very large stocks were held by natives and scattered throughout the native town. Now, he did not think that as a rule the natives imported largely, and he did not think that as a rule native speculators bought piece goods largely and kept them in their own godowns. The bazaar dealers did buy on speculation, but the Chamber could easily get a return of their stocks, for they were left in the godowns of the European merchants. That was a well known fact: the bazaar dealers bought goods from them on speculation, and paid for them, but left them lying in the godowns of the merchants from whom the goods were bought; so that it would be an easy matter to learn what stocks they held. It was only in a mad time of excitement that non-dealers—people altogether unconnected with trade—went in and bought piece goods largely and held them in their own houses. Such were altogether exceptional circumstances,—circumstances, he believed, that were not likely to occur again in a hurry; and he did not see that on that ground there was any reason against the resolution. Again, it had been mentioned by Mr. Grant that there were many firms not belonging to the Chamber who imported goods largely. Now, he thought that statement must have been made under a misapprehension; and he thought that if Mr. Grant went into the question he would find it to be so. He could only remember one European importing firm of any consequence, unconnected with the Chamber; and he did not think the quantity of goods imported by natives was large: certainly, as compared with the quantity imported by Europeans it must be exceedingly small, and he did not think that it formed any important element in the stocks in Bombay. However, unless there was to be unanimity it would be better to withdraw the motion.

Mr. Stewart said that if the motion were carried he would not withhold returns.

Mr. Brown was also willing, in that event, to assist in carrying out the object in view.

The Chairman thought that, considering what Mr. Stewart and Mr. Brown had stated, it would be better to put the motion to the vote.

Mr. Arch. Grant wished to say one word in explanation. He might have said in his former remarks that there were "many large importing houses unconnected with the Chamber"—he was not sure—but the principle remained the same, that there *might* be large importing houses who were not members of the Chamber. They could not tell what course business might take. It was undoubtedly the case, however, that there were importing firms unconnected with the Chamber (whose names he did not think it right to mention); and in the event of a split in the Chamber as there was, some years ago, the majority of the firms might leave the Chamber. The principle, as he had said, remained the same. In reference to what had been said about goods in godowns he wished to state that he had means of knowing, in connection with fire insurance, that there were very large quantities of piece goods kept by native merchants. As to his own firm, if the motion were carried unanimously, he should never refuse to give returns; indeed, he should be delighted to do it.

Mr. Bright suggested that the opinions of the different firms should be asked by circular.

The Chairman considered it might be desirable also to circulate the minutes of the former meetings at which this question was discussed. With reference to Mr. Grant's remark as to the possibility of circumstances arising to make such a return undesirable, he thought they could only deal with the present circumstances, and could not deal with possibilities or even with probabilities.

Mr. Brown said his reason for opposing the motion was that he did not think it would be possible to get complete statistics; and incomplete statistics must certainly mislead and do harm. He did not think that any great importance was attached to the Calcutta return, or that any people would pin their faith to it in going into large piece goods dealings. The return might indicate a small stock of one kind of goods, while a native speculator might have a large hoarded stock of that description on hand; and any one who went into that article under those circumstances would certainly burn his finger.

The Chairman thought it would be well to put the motion to ascertain what were the views of the members present.

On the resolution being put, ten members voted in favour it of and seven against it.

Considering the number who were opposed to the resolution, the Chairman considered it advisable to withdraw it; and this was accordingly done.

The meeting then separated.

FAREWELL DINNER TO Dr. W. A. SHEPHERD, CIVIL SURGEON, SURAT

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On Wednesday, the 23rd instant, Mr. Burjorjee Merwanjee Frazer entertained Dr. Shepherd, and invited that gentleman's friends to be present at a public dinner given at his city residence in the Duria Mhall. Dr. Shepherd, during the past four years, occupied the post of Civil Surgeon at this station, and identified himself in every way with the interest of the inhabitants. His skill as a physician was only equalled by his kindness to all those who were thrown in his path His general bearing and genial disposition secured him countless friends, consequently Dr. Shepherd's departure was regarded as a sad event in Suratania. Mr. Burjorjee determined that public expression should be given to the universal feeling of sorrow that was felt by all classes at the departure of a man so eminently fitted to hold the high medical position that Dr. Shepherd had adorned and filled so ably. With a public spirit that reflects honour upon this worthy citizen, Mr. Burjorjee invited a large number of civil, military, and other European gentlemen to meet Dr. Shepherd and to assist in doing honour to his departing guest. The occasion was one of much interest, and as regards Surat it may be said to have been rather a special one, for many high personages have left, from time to time, after years of long and honourable service, and yet have not received a similar compliment. Amongst the company we noticed Mr. Kemball, the Judge of Surat; Mr. and Mrs. White; Captain Mitford, 2nd Grenadiers; Dr. and Mrs. Ross; Mr. Grant, Civil Service; Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Civil Service; Rev. Mr. Glasgow; Captain Hogg, Assistant Quarter Master General; Captain Walsh, 1st Grenadier, Regiment; Lieut. McRae, 2nd Grenadiers; Mr. Watson, Manager at Surat of the Bank of Bombay; and several other gentlemen, whose names space does not permit us to include. The dresses of the ladies and the officers' uniforms gave the usual gay appearance to the table. The affair passed off with the greater *eclat*, and every one seemed in high spirits. When ample justice had been done to the good things which loaded the table in profusion, Mr. Kemball, the Judge, rose and proposed "The Queen," in a short but neat speech, which was well delivered, after which Mr. Burjorjee Merwanjee Frazer rose and said, that it would give him sincere pleasure to propose the toast of the evening "The health of Dr. and Mrs. Shepherd," but that as he was unaccustomed to public speaking, perhaps he might be forgiven if he deputed a friend, Mr. Kaikoshrew Hormusjee, to give utterance to those feelings and sentiments by which he was moved.

Mr. Kaikoshrew Hormusjee rose and said—Ladies and Gentlemen,—It affords me much pleasure to rise, at the request of our host, Mr. Burjorjee Merwanjee Frazer, to propose the toast of the evening. Being unaccustomed to public speaking, in a foreign language, I should have wished our good host had entrusted this toast to some abler hands than mine. In the presence of Dr. Shepherd it is certainly difficult to speak about him in a way we could wish. But fortunately his merits as an able, energetic, and hardworking Municipal Commissioner are so well known, and his earnestness and sympathy for suffering humanity so fully appreciated on all hands, that much is not left for us to descant about them. In mitigating physical sufferings and in soothing mental anxieties of his patients, Dr. Shepherd as shown to my own knowledge, while himself suffering from sickness, admirable qualities both of the head and heart. I am also told by our host and others that Dr. Shepherd has always recognised the claims of the poor in his services and time, and in serious and difficult cases has readily and gratuitously afforded aid to them with cheerfulness. Mr. Burjorjee wishes me to acknowledge, on this occasion, with gratitude, Dr. Shepherd's valuable services to him, in rescuing, as it were, from the jaws of death some of the nearest and dearest members of his family. Again, we could all realize in some degree the proud position of a medical gentleman, who has secured to himself the trust and confidence of the people among whom he lives. We all know, to use the words of an eloquent member of the Council of India, how, when some loved relative is on a sick-bed and the whole family is tortured by the sight of symptoms they cannot account for, and pains they are unable to assuage, "how the visit of the physician is carefully looked for, and his foot-fall listened to with breathless interest, as the harbinger of relief to the sufferer." Such is the proud privilege of a worthy son of Esculapius. Without detaining you further, let us, in bidding our friend farewell from Surat, express our hope that an honourable and useful career awaits him wherever his lot may be cast, and let us drink a bumper to the health of Dr. and Mrs. Shepherd.

Dr. Shepherd rose to reply. He said—I will not attempt to deny that I feel gratified by the compliment paid to me today, and I only wish it was more deserved. I have now been four years in Surat, and although it has been my aim to do my duty during that period, I must frankly say, that now that I am about to depart, I feel convinced I might have done much more. I feel that, if I were only to remain another two years, I might do some good. Mr. Burjorjee has very handsomely acknowledged my service in this city and to his family, by inviting me to this public dinner, and I should be guilty of ingratitude if I did not say that I feel very sensible of the honour he has done me. I have received many marks of kindness and respect from the inhabitants of Surat, and I shall ever look back with pleasure to the time when I was connected with this city, and to the day when I made Mr. Burjorjee's acquaintance. (Cheers.) I could say a great deal in favour of the high character of our host, and also of the character and position that his respected father held and occupied. But I fear that I should not place either father or son in that exalted light in which they deserve to be placed. (Cheers.) I feel that were I to propose the health of Mr. Burjorjee, that from a want of ability I might fail to do him justice. There is, however, one gentleman present who has known Surat and Mr. Burjorjee's family for years I allude to my friend Captain Walsh. Mr. Burjorjee's father, the late Mr. Merwanjee Frazer, served under a near relative of Captain Walsh's, Mr. Guy Prendergast, formerly Judge and Governor's Agent at Surat, and I therefore solicit Capt. Walsh to come forward on this occasion and propose the health of Mr. Burjorjee. Capt. Walsh from his own knowledge, can tell you what this family have done for this town. I confidently leave the toast in his hands, for no one, as a speaker, is more qualified to propose it. Ladies and gentlemen, I thank you on the part of Mrs. Shepherd and myself, for the handsome manner in which you drank the toast, and I have the pleasure to ask Capt. Walsh to rise on my behalf and to propose the health of Mr. Burjorjee in return for the compliment paid to myself.

Capt. Walsh rose and said—Ladies and Gentlemen—Having been requested to be present to-day, I made a point of attending, although I had a long way to travel in the sun on the saddle and by the rail. I am glad for two reasons to find myself before you; firstly, because it gives me pleasure to join my voice in the chorus raised by those who wish to do honour to Dr. Shepherd upon his departure, and secondly, because I have had the pleasure of knowing Mr. Burjorjee's family for many years as Dr. Shepherd has informed you. I can, of my own personal knowledge, testify to the loyalty of that family to the British power and to their friendliness to all those Englishmen with whom they have ever come in contact Gentlemen, until I arrived at this house this evening, I did not know what part I was expected to take in these proceedings. I now find that one of the most important and conspicuous toasts of the evening has been assigned to me and entrusted to my hands, "The health of our host, Mr. Burjorjee Merwanjee Frazer." I could have wished that those who managed this entertainment had selected some more able and more eloquent speaker to do justice to the merits of the gentlemen at whose table we sit. Dr. Shepherd can tell you I pressed him to accept this duty himself, and I also pointed out that others, senior to me in the service, were entitled to this distinction before me. But I pleaded for exemption in vain. Finding myself forced upon my legs, I must, of course, do my best; but I find a very strong wish, a very vain one, stealing over me, and I wish sincerely that by some magic touch I could become possessed of the tongue of a Demosthenes, and like that great Athenian orator speak from the inspiration of the moment, and paint our host and his guest in the colours that belong to them. A few days ago I heard a gentleman state that good speakers never really spoke extempore, that they always wrote out their speeches and then got them off by heart. This gentleman instanced the great Sheridan, as an example of this kind of oratory, and he said in effect, that unless speeches were so prepared and delivered that such would not be worth listening to. I differed with his view then, and I hope you will differ with it now. I intend for a few moments to trespass upon your time, and I am going to mention a few facts which do honour to Mr. Burjorjee, and I certainly have now got my speech off by heart. I am not about to attempt to introduce this gentleman to your notice in a speech which has been premeditated, but I shall place him before you by a relation of some facts connected with his public character which reflect honour upon him and which I hope you will agree with me are worth hearing. (Cheers.) I will mention to you one or two acts which have exalted his name, and which has won for him the approbation of the Bombay Government and made him respected and liked by the European residents of this part of India. Therefore forgive any imperfections in this address, and join with me in the toast that I shall shortly ask you to drink. Yes, although the tongue of Demosthenes be absent, and although I am not gifted with the memory of a Sheridan, yet let your cheers attest the fact that the virtues and deeds of a good man can be recognized when they are told in plain English words and in sentiments which have not been sounded off by preparation or learned by heart like a parrot. Our host wears upon his breast a gold medal, the gift of Government. That ornament is the record of his faith and devotion in the perilous days of 1857 and 1858 to Her Majesty's Government. Those were days when the British wanted help and support, and were days that made known to us our friends as well as our foes. Mr. Merwanjee Frazer, the father of our host, had ever been a faithful servant and friend of the English. His character I well knew, as he had served under a very distinguished member of the Civil Service of this Presidency, a relative of my own, Mr. Guy Prendergast, who had a high opinion of him, and I do not recollect anything that gave me greater pleasure than seeing his son, Mr. Burjorjee, come forward and assist us in the time of the mutinies. It proved he was a worthy son of a good father. When Guzerat was trembling at the rude shock India had sustained, when murder had been perpetrated in the most cruel form at Broach, only forty miles from this, it became necessary to garrison that city and to protect the inhabitants. Troops were sent to Broach and great difficulty was experienced in housing them. The rains were coming on and no shelter could be found for the Europeans I recollect it well, for I had marched with my own corps, the 1st Grenadiers, to strengthen Broach. It was at this time that Mr. Burjorjee came forward and placed his large and valuable property free of rent at the disposal of the officer commanding at Broach, with a view to the comfort of our soldiers. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, the entire of the European troops were thus provided with shelter from the sun and the rain, and if I recollect rightly, part of the native troops also. In other ways Mr. Burjorjee assisted Government on this occasion, and earned their thanks, for he positively generously declined to take their money. It was noble in a Parsee to come to the front in such excited times. It was fearless also, for the enemies of the British were sure to set a mark on those who disowned treason, and proclaimed themselves at the side of law and order. (Cheers.) I am glad to tell you that our rulers recognized the services of Mr. Burjorjee. That very elegant gold medal which he wears on his breast to-day, and which you all have examined with such interest, as it was passed round, was presented to him in token of the high estimation in which his Government held his loyalty and services. He may well be proud to wear it, for it is a badge of honour and a special mark of favour for distinguished conduct. But as a citizen, Surat may well be proud of our host. He has founded and endowed a school within these walls for the education of the Parsee youth. (Cheers.) If this country is to rise in the social scale it must be through the agency of scholastic establishments, and I look on Mr. Burjorjee as a benefactor to his native city, when he places learning within the reach of his countrymen. (Cheers.) Surat was once a great city and it boasted of a great name. Our host is determined that it shall be again remembered, and that, too, in one of the greatest cities of the world. At the approaching Exhibition to be held in the French capital, Surat will be represented and Paris will be asked to gaze on the works of art that this city turns out. Mr. Burjorjee is forwarding, at his own expense, some very beautiful specimens of carved and inlaid work. I need not describe the Surat toys, as you all know them. Now, I do say that we are right in applauding so public-spirited a native, for by so doing we encourage others to follow in the path that would lead them to a better status. I am this moment reminded by my friend, Dr. Shepherd, that Mrs. Burjorjee has also determined to join with her husband in showing the world what native ladies can do. There is a popular belief abroad that they cannot use the needle. Mrs. Burjorjee is at this moment busily engaged in embroidering a robe with her own hands which she purposes presenting to the Prince Imperial of France. (Cheers.) I am given to understand that the dress is a very elegant one, and that a great deal of nice taste has been exhibited in this piece of needle work. I am glad to mention these little matters in honour of this family, for my own immediate relatives, as Dr. Shepherd has informed you, had a very high opinion of them for years. I will mention one other circumstance that fell within my own knowledge with reference to the wish of this family to do good within their means. The want of a dispensary in the heart of the city was felt very much some years ago, but there were no funds to found one with. Mr. Merwanjee Frnser, the father of our host, at once asked what was the amount of the estimate. The required sum, he was informed, was twenty thousand rupees. This gentlemen then addressed the Bombay Government and offered to put down ten thousand rupees if Government would subscribe the balance. This offer was, I regret to say, not accepted, and I think the advisers of Government were wrong, for much of the misery experienced by the poor of Surat might have been avoided, or at least alleviated, had this handsome offer been closed with. Periodical sickness frequently breaks out at Surat, and a dispensary is a necessity. The great want that was then felt has been supplied, however, in a measure, by the erection of the very handsome hospital of which Dr. Shepherd is the head. You all have heard the oft-repeated reproach, that if the English left these shores to-morrow that a pile of empty beer barrels would stand up as a monument of the useless and empty nature of our past rule. I am not prepared to entirely endorse this, but, without debating the question, I can truthfully say that the very substantial and handsome building, the Surat city hospital affords a proof, that English example and advice has not been lost upon this part of India. That hospital stands up as a blessing to this town, and will ever cause the English name to be recollected. And if the citizens are justly proud of this establishment and of its very pretty elegant outside appearance, the events of this day marks the fact that they are equally proud of its chief interior fittings, without which all its architectural beauty should be thrown away. I allude to its doctor—to Dr Shepherd (Cheers). Within and without its walls he appears to have won golden opinions from the inhabitants of Surat, for during four years he has constantly added the science of his profession to the kindness of his heart in relieving the pain and sorrow of all who came under his medical care. (Cheers.) It is an honour to Dr. Shepherd to have received this adieu at the hands of one of the principal residents of this place, and I believe it is because he has proved himself a master of the healing art. The medical profession ought to stand high in this country, for it has brought back to the East in a finished state the art of preparing and administering medicine. History tells us that this art was first cradled in the East, and we know that the ancients were great believers in the fragrant spikenard and the precious ointment. These things were thus but widely manufactured and it has left to Europe to improve upon the knowledge of herbs that "chance and reason" had given to the early children of the world. I might compare the knowledge of medicine to the knowledge of physics. I recollect a remark of a great and justly celebrated writer when speaking of physics, and I think I shall not inaptly apply the quotation, when I substitute the word "medicine" for "physics" and say, "It is a science of unbounded extent reaching from an atom to God himself." (Cheers.) Yes, the science of medicine, when joined to the science of the mind, makes our Doctors great men. But it is singular that chance should have had so much to do with our knowledge of herbs and their virtues as medicine. It is still more strange that we should owe to a serpent a great debt of gratitude for the knowledge that enables Dr. Shepherd to curse us when we are sick. (Laughter and cheers.) I believe it is admitted as an historical fact by many, that the medicinal qualities of leaves and herbs were first discovered by a snake. (Laughter). Now I know that but few will listen to a good work spoken in favour of that reptile that made woman fall and that made mankind heir to sickness and sorrow. Yet if the serpent did gigantic harm, I hope to gain an admission from you, another serpent did enormous good also. I know this will appear strange doctrine, and that I shall be asked how a beast that was declared "cursed above all cattle" could do good for the world. I can only suppose it has, because that serpents are very "subtle" as the Bible tells us, and that this particular snake in his cunning nature thought that a good action might serve as a set off for the bad deed performed in the Garden of Eden by one of his species. (Loud laughter and cheers). Well, I must tell my story, but I will not pledge myself as to whether the story originally came from real or fabulous history. (Cheers). A serpent was seen to struggle in a briery hedge impaled by a long thorn. The severity of its sufferings attracted a friendly brother-serpent who came to its relief bringing a leaf. This leaf was carefully put over the wound and in a short space of time the healing qualities of this vegetable were apparent, and the snake was cured and crawled away perfectly restored. The occurrence was noticed by some one who possessed an observant mind and eye, and the same kind of leaf that recovered the reptile was applied to the sores of some sick man with success. Thus, you see, (which has been often observed before) "from what trivial causes great discoveries arise." The art first made known and acquired by chance in the East, as I have described to you, has been improved upon in the West and has come back to Asia perfected. Medical science is daily improving: it has gone visibly steadily on for the last 200 years. How many great improvements have been made from the days that Dr. Harvey first discovered the circulation of the blood, up to our own day, when Gutherie made perfect the use of the knife in surgery. Ladies and gentlemen, I have rather wandered from my immediate subject, but I ask your indulgence. To me was entrusted the toast of the health of Mr. Burjorjee, and I have now only to ask you to drink it with all honour, and thus make up for any shortcomings in the manner in which I have put it before you. We have now only to thank Mr. Burjorjee for honouring our countryman this evening, and in bidding Dr. and Mrs. Shepherd farewell, I have to call for three cheers for our host, who has shown himself a friend of advancement and of the British Government, and who has so correctly estimated the character of our Civil Surgeon, whom he invited us to meet, and to wish God-speed upon his departure for a new sphere of usefulness. Captain Walsh resumed his seat amidst cheers, and the toast was drank with all honour.

The wine was good and well cooled and passed very freely and the party was considered a great success. Dr. Shepherd may well be proud of the compliment paid to him. He takes with him my good wishes and leaves behind him many friends. Although his appointment to Colaba is a great loss to Surat, yet the interest of the public service demanded the transfer. It is well known that an able man and a good physician was required to take charge of the important post to which Dr Shepherd has been nominated. Under Dr. Shepherd's charge we feel sure that the insane will meet with ease and attention.

THE STAR OF INDIA.

A SHORT time ago our Allahabad contemporary perpetrated rather a heavy joke, by publishing a list pretending to give the names of the recipients of the Second and Third Class of the Order of the Star of India. However, notwithstanding its ponderosity, the joke was not without effect. Several journals have evidently been taken in by it, and we are not certain whether, at the present moment, the Bombay press does not consider the list to be a *bona fide* one. We know that one gentleman here received from that energetic Presidency, a congratulatory letter on the distinction accorded to him; and we ourselves received from an "esteemed" contributor, an indignant article intended for a leader, calling public attention to the gross official jobbery, which, in the list of honours, had placed the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, "a little lower than" Dr. Chuckerbutty!

We are glad, however, to be able this morning to set anxious hearts at rest, by publishing what we have reason to believe is the correct list of those who have been selected for the high honour of the Second and Third Class of this distinguished Order. The following are the names. It will be observed that the recipients of the Order of the Second Class are designated "Knights Commanders," and those of the Third Class "Companions," as in the order of the Bath.

To be Knight Commanders.

Rajah Jymungul Singh of Monghyr.
Henry Byng Harington, Esq., late Bengal Civil Service, some time Member of the Council of the Governor General of India.
The Maharajah of Deo.
Henry Ricketts, Esq., late Bengal Civil Service, some time Member of the Council of the Governor General of India.
Rajah Radhakant Deb.
Donald Friell McLeod, Esq., C. B., Bengal Civil Service, Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab.
The Maharajah of Vizianagram.
Cecil Beadon, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.
Dewan Madava Rao of Travancore.
Charles John Wingfield, Esq., C. B., Bengal Civil Service, Chief Commissioner of Oude.
Shuruf Ool Omrah.
George Udny Yule, Esq., C. B., Bengal Civil Service, Resident at Hyderabad.
The Rajah of Kolapoor.
John Macpherson Macleod, Esq., late Madras Civil Service, Member of the Indian Law Commission.
The Rajah of Drangadra.
Walter Elliot, Esq., late Madras Civil Service, some time Member of the Council of the Governor of Madras.
The Thakoor of Bhownuggur.
Thomas Pycroft, Esq., Madras Civil Service, Member of the Council of the Governor of Madras.
Meer Shere Mahomed of Meerpore.
Major General Sir Arthur Thomas Cotton, Knight Royal (late Madras) Engineers.
The Rajah Deonarain Sing of Benares.
Major George Wingate, late Bombay Engineers, some time Member of the Survey Commission at Bombay.
The Rajah Dinkur Rao of Gwalior.
Lieutenant Colonel William Henry Rodes Green, C. B., Bombay Staff Corps, Political Superintendent in Upper Scinde
Hakim Saadut Ali Khan.
Colonel Arnold Burrowes Kemball, C. B., Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, Political Agent in Turkish Arabia.
The Rajah Sahib Dhyal Mior.
Lieutenant Colonel Robert Wallace, Bombay Staff Corps, late Resident at Baroda.
Sirdar Nihal Sing.
Colonel Sir Herbert Benjamin Edwardes, K. C. B., Bengal Army, Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General of India in the Cis-Sutlej States.
The Maharajah of Bulrampore.
Major-Genl. George St. Patrick Lawrence, C. B., Bengal Staff Corps, late Agent to the Governor General of India in Rajpootana.
Salar Jung Bahadur.
Major General George Moyle Sherer, late Bengal Army, some time Commanding the 73rd Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry.
Major General Isaac Campbell Coffin, Madras Army, some time Commanding the Southern Division of the Madras Army.
Major General Sir Neville Bowles Chamberlain, K. C. B., Bengal Army.
Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Wilkinson, late Bengal Army, politically employed in Nagpore.

To be Companions.

The Rajah Bindessery Persad.
Richard Temple, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Chief Commissioner in the Central Provinces.
The Rajah Pertab Chand Sing.
Colonel Richard Strachey, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, some time Secretary in the Public Works Department to the Government of India.
The Rajah Sutta Churn Ghosal.
Colonel Crawford Trotter Chamberlain, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant of the 1st Bengal Cavalry.
The Nawab Syud Asghur Ali Khan.
Charles Raikes, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, late Judge Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, in the North West Provinces.
Syud Azimooddeen Hussun Khan.
Lieutenant-Colonel Richard John Meade, Bengal Army, Agent in Central India.
Baboo Amendanath Roy of Nattore.
John Walter Sherer, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Magistrate and Collector in Bundlecund.
Dewan Moolla Buksh of Patna.
James Davidson Gordon, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Magistrate and Collector at Pubna.
The Rajah Velugoti Kumara, Zemindar of Vencatagiri.
Major William McNeile, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner in the Punjab.
Madanna Juggah Rao, of Rajahmundry.
Major John William Younghusband, Bombay Staff Corps, Inspector General of Police, in the Hyderabad Districts.
Ruggonath Rao Wittul, Chief of Vinchoor.
William Mackenzie, Esq., C. B., M. D. Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.
Sheth Naomull of Kurrachee.
Samuel Mansfield, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, Commissioner in Scinde.
Syud Hussoon Al Edroos, of Surat.
Colonel William Frederick Marriott, Bombay Staff Corps, one of the Secretaries to Government at Bombay.
Abdoollah David Sassoon, Esq., of Bombay.
Lieutenant-Colonel John Colpoys Haughton, Bengal Staff Corps, Commissioner at Cooch Behar.
The Rajah Bhowanee Sing of Mynpoorie.
William Rose Robinson, Esq., Madras Civil Service, Inspector General of Police at Madras.
The Rajah Sheoraj of Kasheepoor.
Colonel Alfred Thomas Wilde, C. B., Madras Staff Corps, Commanding the Punjab Frontier Force.
The Rajah Teehum Singh, of Morsau.
Lieut.-Colonel Richard Harte Keatinge, Bombay Staff Corps, Political Agent at Kattywar.
The Rajah Juswant Rao of Etawah.
John Fleming, Esq., of Bombay.
Sirdar Soorut Sing, of Benares.
Fleetwood Williams, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit for the Meerut Division.
The Rajah of Bansee (Goruckpoore).
Cudbert Bensley Thornhill, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit at Allahabad.
Dewan Cheeboo Lama.
Arthur Austin Roberts, Esq., C. B., Bengal Civil Service, Judicial Commissioner in the Punjab.
Baboo Prosunno Coomar Tagore.
Lieutenant Colonel Edward John Lake, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, Financial Commissioner in the Punjab.
Ghulam Ali Khan, of Bunjunapalle.
William Ford, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Commissioner at Mooltan.
Gajalu Laksh Minnarusa Seth.
Colonel Reynell George Taylor, C. B., Bengal Staff Corps, Commissioner in the Punjab.
The Rajah Hurdeo Bux.
Eyre Burton Powell, Esq., Director of Public Instruction at Madras.
The Rajah Dig Bijye Sing of Morarmon.
Nawab Foujdar Khan.

The above will, doubtless, cause some comment. There are names there, certainly, which the Nation does well to honour, and there are others who, having already received the high distinctions of the Bath for "services rendered," are again decorated, seemingly upon the principle that "unto him that hath, shall be given." But what shall we say of those "very distinguished" men who have, in this list, been honoured for reasons known only to the generous Dispensers of the good gifts of Fortune? What will they themselves say on finding themselves thus famous? We fancy that more than one of them will be inclined to repeat, inwardly of course, *Ophelia's* devout truism,

Lord, we know what we are, but know not what we may be!—*Englishman, May 24.*

FORT POLICE COURT.—29TH MAY.

(BEFORE R. B. BARTON, ESQ. ACTING SENIOR MAGISTRATE.)

DRUNKENNESS—Thomas Brown, a seaman, was charged with being drunk and incapable on the Apollo Bunder at 10 P. M. on Monday night. He was fined Rs. 1-8 and buggy hire.

James Hough, another European seaman, was fined in the same sum for a similar offence, and was severely censured by the Magistrate for the disgraceful example he thus set.

RIOTOUS BEHAVIOUR.—Three Parsees, named Sorabjee Burjorjee, Burjorjee Cowasjee, and Framjee Cowasjee, one of whom is a priest, were charged with being disorderly and fighting in the Fort on the previous evening.

A sepoy stated that about ten o'clock on the previous night he found the defendants fighting in the Fort. On interfering with them they assaulted him. The first prisoner the priest, hit him with his fist, as also did both of the others.

The defence was that the defendants were attacked and beaten by some blackguards, and were unduly interfered with. This was denied by the sepoy, who also swore that neither he nor any other sepoy hit the defendants with a staff. One of the defendants gave prosecutor a rupee.

There was a great deal of cross-swearing, and the Magistrate after eliciting all the information he could—a matter of some difficulty—said that, as usual, the police had exaggerated; and he fined the defendants Rs. 5 each for being disorderly and fighting amongst themselves. If they had been proved guilty of assaulting the police, he would have fined them Rs. 100 each—the highest fine he could have inflicted; for these disturbances in the streets were most disgraceful.

ASSAULT.—Three Parsees, named Rustomjee Bomanjee, Bomanjee Shapoorjee and Eduljee Khoonda, were charged with assaulting another Parsee, named, Nowrojee Framjee, on the 12th inst.

The complainant, a tailor, said that on the 12th inst. the first defendant, who had an action against him in the Small Cause Court, quarrelled with him, and struck him, as did the second defendant. The third defendant did not assault him, but called after him.

The Magistrate ordered the third defendant to be at once discharged.

The first defendant tried to set up an *abili*, and called a Parsee witness, whom the learned Magistrate remembered to have seen produced for a similar purpose at the Mazagon Police Court. As the defendant insisted that he could prove an *abili* satisfactorily if time was allowed him to produce further evidence, the magistrate adjourned the case, as against him and the second defendant, until Thursday.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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SEVERAL letters to the Editor are unavoidably postponed.

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THE COMMERCIAL BANK AND ITS LATE BOMBAY AGENT.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—At the last general meeting, held in London, of the proprietors of the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East, the Chairman, in his speech to the shareholders, made some observations seriously affecting my reputation as their late agent in Bombay. The remarks to which I now particularly refer, are contained in the following extract from the Chairman's speech. After stating that Mr. Angus had to leave Bombay to take up the post of chief manager in London, the Chairman said:—

"On leaving Bombay he (Mr. Angus) had to look for a successor, and appointed Mr. DeQuadros, a gentleman of foreign extraction, but one of the oldest and most experienced servants of the Commercial Bank of India. The directors when they were informed of it, considered that it was hardly prudent that a gentleman not of European birth should hold such an office in such perilous times. But at that period Bombay was full of excitement from over-speculation—there were bankers and private finance companies who were eagerly searching for every available agent to carry on their business, and Mr. Angus told the Board, when he arrived in London, that although Mr. DeQuadros was not exactly the person he would have selected if he had had a choice, yet he thought that his previous character and experience justified the appointment. But Mr. DeQuardos was led away by the share mania then raging in Bombay—he indulged in it himself—and was under the influence of the native speculators, and when times were at the worst, in May and June, he fell into a state of hopeless despondency as to the postion of the bank, having involved himself in loans to native speculators to such an extent that it was doubtful at one time whether he could keep the doors of the bank open. He (the Chairman) need scarcely say that the moment this came to the knowledge of the directors, Mr. DeQuadros was dismissed almost at a moment's notice."

In justice to myself I cannot allow these remarks to pass unnoticed, as my silence may be misconstrued into an acknowledgment that the censure contained in the above extract is deserved. With the Chairman's motives in endeavouring to screen the London Board, at the expense of my reputation, for the losses sustained during the unparalleled monetary crisis of last year, I have nothing to do; but I trust you will allow me an opportunity to defend myself from what I consider the unjust remarks of the Chairman.

With reference to my appointment as manager, I must tell you that it was conferred upon me unsolicited on my part. After serving the Bank for ten years as deputy-accountant, chief accountant, and sub-manager, respectively, I tendered my resignation, in September 1864, to take up a very much more lucrative appointment as manager of one of the new banks. The Board then consisted of J. P. Bickersteth, Esq., Chairman; Munguldas Nathooboy Esq.; Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.; Sorabjee Framjee, Esq.; and Robert Angus, Esq., the manager, *ex-officio*. Instead of accepting my resignation, they asked me to withdraw it, and offered me the managership of the Commercial Bank. To this I acceded, and I took charge of the bank when Mr. Angus left for England, in October 1864, his son succeeding me as sub-manager. I believe Mr. Angus expressed some hesitation in the appointment being conferred upon me, for while admitting that I possessed the ability to discharge the responsible duties of manager, he felt there was some risk of the deposits falling off and the business decreasing, if the appointment were held by any one but a gentleman of European birth. How far he was justified in the only fears he held regarding my appointment, will appear from the following statement: when I took charge of the bank the current deposits were Rs. 56,00,000, but they gradually increased until they reached Rs. 1,15,00,000—the highest figure ever attained since the bank was first established. In support of this statement, I need only quote an extract from Mr. Angus' letter of January 18th, 1865, in which he says:—"I am much pleased to observe the good business "you are doing, and especially the great increase "of deposits since I left."

From the time I took charge as manager, until the end of the year, the Commercial Bank was conducted under the guidance of the Bombay Board, and for any losses sustained during that time, I could throw a share of the responsibility upon that Board, but the letter from the chief manager dated Jan. 18, 1865, was after the Bombay Board had ceased to exist, and was meant to show that the London Board was thoroughly satisfied with the manner in which the bank had in the meantime been conducted. Many of the loans which have resulted in loss to the bank, were granted during the existence and with the approval of the Bombay Board, and although some of these fell due, or were partly renewed, after this Board had ceased to exist, the London Board were fully advised of them, and every mail a detailed statement was submitted to the London office, showing the loans granted and upon what security, together with a weekly financial statement of all the monetary transactions of the bank, and the general ledger balance-sheet. All these loans, as I shall presently show, I had reason to suppose were well secured, and that the London Board were of the same opinion, will be apparent from the fact that it was not until after the crisis—*until after the stocks had declined in value*—that they considered I had been doing an imprudent or unsafe business. At all events I never received instructions by telegram or otherwise to call in or discontinue my loans, until after the failure of Messrs. B. H. Cama & Co. was announced in London, at which time we were in the midst of the crisis, and such instructions were then useless. In April of 1865, after I had been six months manager, and after the London Board must have had ample opportunity to judge of my fitness, I was asked by them to enter into an agreement to serve the bank as its Bombay agent for five years, on the salary I was then receiving—Rs. 1,800 per month. That agreement was duly executed by both parties, and is in my possession. The desire of the London Board to secure my services for five years, is an evidence that I had thus far conducted the Bombay agency in a manner that justified this additional confidence being placed in me.

The statement that I had been led away by the share mania—that I had indulged in it myself—and had been under the influence of native speculators, is calculated to create a very prejudicial opinion regarding my conduct. I deny that I was ever under the influence of any speculators, native or European. I admit that I dealt in shares, but I never overdrew my account, and I never borrowed from the Commercial or any other bank for my share transactions. That I suffered losses in consequence was my misfortune, but for the Chairman to use that as an argument to show that I was untrustworthy, was neither gentlemanly nor honest. I acknowledge that I was low-spirited during the heat of the crisis, but it arose from no fear regarding the stability of the bank, although it was at a time when the Bank of Bombay was glad to obtain the promise of assistance from Government if required. The Commercial Bank was greatly injured by the reports of heavy losses in China, which unfortunately have since been confirmed; by the action which the late agent in Calcutta filed against a native there in *the name of the Bank*, for the value of two Port Canning shares sold for future delivery, and which was subsequently proved to be a private transaction of the bank's agent; and also by the failure of Messrs. Remington, Cartwright & Co., of which firm the then Chairman of the bank was a partner, by which it was rumoured in Bombay that the bank had lost heavily. These, I think, were ample to dishearten anybody, particularly in such a crisis. For the bank itself I was perfectly assured, having Rs.40,00,000 in hand in Bombay and a reserve of £100,000 in London.

In the directors' report the following statement is made:—"During the share mania last "year, the agent, Mr. DeQuadros, having involved "the bank by imprudent advances to speculators, "the chief manager went out in June last to "inspect the condition of that agency. He "has only just returned and estimates the "losses at £89,000." The fact that the London Board were kept well informed as to the nature of all loans granted by me, and that they raised no objection, nor condemned the system of advancing on shares, proves, I think, that they at least did not consider I was doing an imprudent business. But let me give the details, and leave the public to judge how far I was, in the then existing state of affairs, open to the charge of making imprudent advances. When the Bank of Bombay was advancing freely on Back Bay shares, I persistently refused to do so on behalf of the Commercial Bank; I advanced nothing on any of the financials, nor on any of the land companies except Elphinstones, which I then considered, and which by many are still thought to be, the best stock in Bombay. My advances were limited to the extent of Rs. 1,100 premium in each share, and they were made to men who for years previously had had extensive dealings with the bank and who were reputed to be wealthy. That this rate of advance was not thought excessive can easily be shown. *After the crisis*, and after I had ceased to take any active part in the bank's affairs, the Elphinstone Land shares rose to Rs. 900 premium, and I am aware that an offer at this rate was made for *all the shares held by the bank*, but was refused by the directors, in the belief that they would rise to a figure that would fully cover the advance made upon them. Had this offer been accepted, the bank would have lost but a very trifling amount by my "imprudent advances." But not accepting the offer, even after the experience of the crisis, is an admission, in fact, that the advances were *not* considered imprudent. Again, during the crisis, Mr. H. D. Cartwright, the chairman of the London Board, paid a visit to Bombay, and I was directed to look to him for advice in matters concerning the interests of the bank. One of his recommendations was to advance, if funds permitted, Rs. 6,00,000 on United Victoria and Colaba shares *at par*. This I declined to do, but the recommendation is of itself sufficient indication that the chairman did not consider it at all irregular or imprudent to advance on the security of shares.

There is one other point to which I must beg permission to draw your attention, and that is to the following extract from the Chairman's speech:—

"The first matter mentioned in the report was the loss which had been experienced during the past year on past due sterling bills, which was estimated at 123,000*l*. The shareholders were no doubt aware that the part year had been one of considerable vicissitude, and the severe fall in the price of cotton had brought about numerous failures amongst firms of high reputation and standing. Consequently a bank engaged in exchange business, as theirs was, and doing a large trade at the time, could hardly hope, with its various branches situated in various parts of the world, to avoid taking bills which might afterwards turn out to have been drawn on firms that could not meet their engagements. He did not know how other institutions might have escaped, but he was afraid this bank enjoyed rather a bad pre-eminence in respect to the losses on sterling bills; at the same time the loss was one purely of a commercial nature, and owing, in a great measure, to want of judgment and care in the selection of the bills purchased."

I do not want to question the Chairman's object in thus disposing of such a sum as £123,000, but merely to explain how far my management is fairly liable for the losses incurred by the Bombay agency. Considering that Bombay was more affected by the great fall in cotton at the close of the American war than any other place where the bank maintains an agency, it could only be reasonable to suppose that the losses incurred here by exchange bills should be proportionately large. They amounted to £53,000, but only a portion of this is fairly chargeable to my "want of judgment and care in the selection of bills." I must first deduct £15,000 loss though the bills of the late Chairman of the London Board, and of balance fully one half should be debited to the Calcutta agency. The Calcutta agent made a practice of sending me orders to purchase bills on London, to cover his drawings, and this was done to such a large extent that I was frequently compelled to purchase bills which, under other circumstances, I would not have touched. I protested against this course being persisted in, and in reply to my protest, the chief manager wrote as follows:—"I have represented to Mr. Finlayson that it is "wrong to give you such a large order as "£200,000 to invest for him by one mail: he "thereby necessarily compels you to take bills "that prudence would suggest you should "avoid."

The losses by exchange bills, as far as Bombay is concerned, should properly stand thus:—

Total losses		£53,000
Deduct lost through the failure of Messrs. Leckie & Co., of which the chairman of the Bank was a partner	£15,000	
Deduct portion of loss fairly chargeable to the Calcutta Agency.........	19,000	£34,000
		£19,000

This, then, is the amount the bank lost through my want of sufficient caution—£19,000 out of £123,000. Many of the losses undoubtedly arose through the fall in cotton, upon the termination of the America war, and which very few predicted would have terminated so early and suddenly. The chief manager himself was one whose views on this point proved as erroneous as my own, for on the 18th February 1865 he wrote me as follows:—"You will hear a great deal "about attempts to bring about peace in America, "and our markets were greatly shaken the other "day by the report of one attempt that pro-"mised greater success than previous ones, but "it resulted in failure, and it is believed here "that the end is still far distant." But even this amount would have been considerably reduced if not entirely extinguished, but for the panic which induced the London Board to sacrifice the cotton—against which their constituents had drawn—at the lowest price reached at the sudden conclusion of the American struggle, while it was generally expected an immediate reaction would take place—an opinion in which the present Chairman himself participated, as he sent an order to Bombay to secure cotton for him before the favourable reaction could operate here.

With regard to the general charge of want of care and judgment on the part of agents in the selection of bills, I think I cannot do better than quote a passage from the chief manager's letter to me, dated 2nd February, 1865:—"I think "you have made a very judicious selection of "bills for several mails past: in my remarks on "the quality of bills that should be bought I "did not mean to object to any that you had "taken, but to impress upon you that only "those of first-rate quality were safe in such "troubled times."

I am compelled to call your attention to another act of injustice to me by the London Board. While they have been particular in stating the amount of losses sustained through, what they please to term, my "imprudent advances," they conceal the fact that during the first six months of last year—the time when the Bombay agency was under my management—this agency earned £65,000; if this amount is deducted from the amount lost through my "imprudent advances," I think it will be conceded that for such a crisis the loss is by no means large. The profit and loss statement shows that the profits of the head office and all its branches for the entire year, irrespective of losses by bad debts, were only £70,000. Thus showing that while I made £65,000 for the bank at the Bombay agency in six months, the remaining agencies of the bank including the head office, during the whole year earned only £5,000, and this included the profits of my successor during the last half of the year.

The London Board having been so unmerciful towards me, I hope you will allow me space for a few particulars regarding themselves, to show how far they are justified in praising their own exertions at the expense of those who were not present to defend themselves. I have shown you that I kept them well informed regarding the position of the Bombay agency, so that with their superior knowledge, they ought at once to have observed and checked my "imprudent advances;" but they did not. Again, when the Commercial Bank merged into the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East, the accounts were made up to December 31st, 1864, and the Shanghai balance sheet, as forwarded through me to the directors, showed that the current deposit accounts there had been overdrawn by £150,000. Why did not the London Board at once investigate the matter, and put things on a satisfactory footing? This, however, appears to have been entirely overlooked until the death of the Shanghai agent some nine months afterwards; of what use were they, then, as directors? Again, the London Board were perfectly well aware that an unsafe business was carried on in China, and that money for this purpose was borrowed at 8 and 9 per cent. to enable this business to be pursued. It is plain to everybody that capital borrowed at such a rate of interest could only be employed in dangerous trade to bring in any profit at all; while at the same time the dividend seldom exceeded the amount at which the bank borrowed money to carry on this hazardous business. I say the London Board were well aware of such a business being carried on, for the present Chairman has himself lent money to the bank at this large percentage specially to be employed in this trade in China. One more illustration of the efficiency of the directors, and I have done. They admit the danger that attended my appointment to the agency "in such perilous times." One would suppose that if they considered them perilous times, they would have seen that my assistants were everything that could be desired; but with this they never appeared to trouble themselves. The mail following the departure of Mr. Angus, the sub-manager was compelled through illness to return to England, and from that time during the whole of this perilous period, I—whom the directors thought it dangerous to appoint owing to my not being of European birth—was left to manage this agency single-handed. I am sorry thus to expose the shortcomings of the London Board, and would not do so only in self-defence.

As to my dismissal, I would merely remark that having learnt from the chief manager, after his arrival here, that the Board in London had lost their confidence in me, and as I noticed attempts on their part to throw all the blame on my shoulders, I myself resigned a fortnight after his arrival and gave over charge to Mr. Angus. In resigning, I informed the directors why I had done so, and at the same time offered to remain in their service in another capacity. This offer, although recommended by the chief manager, was not accepted, the London Board informing me in reply that in justice to the shareholders they could not allow me to resign, but insisted upon dismissing me, and this even without the six months' salary in lieu of notice, which by their agreement they were bound to give me, and which they did not hesitate to pay the Calcutta agent who had trafficked in Port Canning shares in the name of the bank for his own advantage.

I regret having occupied so much of your space, and remain, &c.

MICHAEL R. DeQUADROS.

Bombay, 30th May.

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THE COMMERCIAL BANK.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—*Actum est de republicâ*. The worst is come with the Commercial Bank. Its suspension, we fear, is final. And it may not be improper at this moment when the first effects of its fall are over, to suggest means, with a view to tone down the secondary shocks which may otherwise be more lasting and disastrous.

Hopes were once expressed that the suspension would only be for a time. Subsequent news have utterly defeated this idea. It is absurd, therefore, to believe in its "resuscitation." The coil has been accumulating since January last year. The causes of ruin were then at work in the agencies of Bombay, Shanghai and San Francisco. The dishonour of the China drafts, by the London Joint Stock, was the last occasion that precipitated the fall. Even if Mr. Beattie had miraculously tided over the crisis, the blow would have come from California and Shanghai. The Head Office itself was playing the most unbank-like part in giving accommodations to its own Chairman. How far worse things must have gone with the other directors, it is difficult to conceive. The Bombay shareholders, however, could remotely guess what was doing there in Moorgate Street, when it is known that he who saddled the Company with a dead loss of £25,000 was invited into its service as Manager and Inspector in the East. It was a grave mistake of the new Company to have neglected in testing the honesty of those Agents who had fattened themselves on the profits of the old. It was a graver mistake still that enormous credits were allowed to ignorant servants who were far away from the influence of a timely check at home. And the gravest mistake that could possibly be made is to collect the dry bones of the lifeless Commercial Bank Corporation, and set up a new company instead. In Zoology, they join together the scattered remains of a dead subject into a complete skeleton. But the germ of life and the powers of growth are wanting. So the Commercial Bank will only make a dead skeleton. The life of a bank depends on its capital, and its potential credit, or on the deposits which it attracts by its capital and its name. What credulous people are still left in the world, who will trust again their money to those who have once recklessly squandered it away? The last balance-sheet discovers that the Company worked with a deposit which was more than twice its capital. Now, supposing the other items of the account to balance each other, the shareholders are compelled by their Charter to pay to the extent of double their paid-up funds. Another call of £25 a share is absolutely at hand. It may be said on the other side that the outstandings in bullions and bills receivable amount to nearly six millions, after writing off all probable losses. But there is a large credit of three millions, besides, in the shape of bills payable, which like the fixed and current deposits must be satisfied to the last rupee. The liabilities must be paid off in full. Whereas, the assets may be supposed to be capable of a compromise. There are more chances for the former to swell *ad infinitum* than for the latter. It is highly probable that the round sum of six millions due to the Bank may dwindle to half its proportions, making fair and cautious provisions for daily increasing insolvencies. In that case, what is there to pay one-half the creditors of the Company? The only alternative is to indent on the shareholders, and to stretch the rigours of their Charter to cover the imprudence or knavery of their Agents. How else could we interpret the meaning of that needless telegram which announced that the shareholders are liable to another crore of rupees? It is a timely hint to prepare them to the magnitude of their misfortunes. The *possible* of their liabilities will ere long grow into an *actual* amount; as everything gloomy does in these days into a tangible reality. The shareholders must feel convinced that all suggestions to the contrary are nothing more than artful shifts to sweeten their ruin.

Two things are therefore requisite to ascertain the position of the Company on the day of its suspension. The shareholders will do well to work them out themselves. The co-operation of their Agents and other servants is highly injurious. It should be strictly avoided, as it is against their self-interest to bring forth old matters into light. The first is vigorously to oppose the construction of a new bank out of the existing wreck, as it is now broadly whispered. Secondly, to sift the vouchers, to examine the officials, to scrutinize thoroughly every business which the bank has made, and thus to explain the causes of the sudden suspension.

The second requisite is practicable only by shareholders at home, where they have access to records and accounts of all the branches at once. They need not be told how they are to act; as they have already given us an earnest of their actions in the last meeting of the 26th April. It is much to be wished that the Bombay shareholders will only copy their English prototypes in the discretion and independence of their course.

It is rather a negative sort of proceeding that they are here called upon to do. They have to counteract resolutely the framing up of a new bank. The aim and object of the promoters smells of selfishness. They do not like that the past be opened up. For the past is rife with transactions which might disgrace any banker in the world. Who could have dreamt in the palmiest days of good financing that managers and directors would dabble deep in speculation? To feather their own nests, they launched the shareholders' funds, given in trust, into ruinous ventures. In all the agencies, advances to speculators became the legitimate banking operation. The branch at Bombay in that respect, is, perhaps, as equally bad as that of Shanghai or elsewhere. It has been, in fact, a common hospital for the lame, the maimed, and the halt, in speculation. Needy brokers, with a degree of tact and sharpness, found here enough to fan their avarice or gull the managers. It were invidious to descend to personal names. It is in the interest of such persons to persuade the shareholders to transfer their capital or a balance of it after liquidation to a new affair. The latter must have some capital in cash to begin with; and a call is out of all question in these days. They talk very beautifully of recovering past losses, and brilliant bonuses to be realised. Because they may still reckon on pocketing fanciful premia on the shares in the market. Because they may still hope to spirit away the last remaining pie on the counter, at the expense of the poor shareholders. These must know that there is no business which does not imply as much of loss as of gain. And if old experiences are to be believed, there is a higher probability of loss than of gain in every concern. It is a desperate trial to rebuild the Bank on old foundations. It has lost its credit; and deposits will hardly reach to a respectable figure.

In the meeting that is advertised to-morrow, much will, perhaps, be made to mislead the proprietors as to their real interest. Losses, they must remember, has come to them not single-handed but almost like battalions from every quarter. Nobody can say how far they have multiplied since January. It will therefore be simply reasonable to expect a thorough winding up of the Company. In order to secure independence and fairness in voting, the proper way would be to count only such votes as are really derived from unencumbered shares. It may happen that debtors to the Bank may also be shareholders. In other words, there is only a difference of names; the Bank is its own shareholder. Hence such shareholders should be excluded from the rights of voting. For it is in the interest of those to continue the affair. Where shares are impounded, the Bank has a prior lien than to the shareholder himself, in matters of calls and dividends. Why not can the same rule be extended in matters of voting, that a free and respectable opinion may be gathered of the shareholders? X. Y. Z.

P. S.—After the letter was penned, I learn the shareholders at home have resolved to wind up the Bank. It is a legal question whether the shareholders of this Agency could overrule the resolution.

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II.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I take this method, if you will allow me, of addressing a few words to my friends, shareholders in this concern, of whom, I believe, the greater number are still residents in Bombay, though the head-quarters of the Bank are now in London.

The circumstances under which that transference was effected are probably still in the recollection of many. They involved a great wrong to the holders of original shares in the old Commercial Bank, aginst which, in common with others in Bombay, I protested at the time, but it was a time of mad excitement, and such apparent prosperity, that shareholders, as a body, did not seem to care for the loss of, literally, hundreds of thousands of pounds; and we failed of our object then. Well, Sir, the whirligig of time has now brought them face to face with farther losses. I take it for granted that all who read this will have previously read the directors' report presented at the annual general meeting held here on the 25th ult., in which farther losses to the extent of £375,000 are acknowledged, and I am bound to add that there was a general impression at the meeting that our losses would not be covered even by that huge sum written off as bad. Probably, my brother shareholders in Bombay will *now* awaken to a sense of their true position, and before it is too late look a little into their own affairs, to which I again invite them.

At the meeting I speak of, a proposal was made for a committee of investigation, and there was a general feeling in favour of the shareholders doing something for themselves, seeing how little the directors had done for them, but knowing the injury such committees of investigation do, when not absolutely necessary, I believe I may say I succeeded in preventing the appointment of one for the present, and carried instead the following amendment:—

"That this meeting, without adopting the report now presented, refers it back to the directors, with a request that they will, by an additional report, and with such assistance from the auditors, or otherwise, as they may be pleased to call in, supply to the shareholders fuller information and details than those now furnished as to the great losses which the bank appears to have sustained, giving the names in full of the persons and firms through whom such losses have been incurred; reporting, at the same time, what securities are held for the recovery of any part of such losses, and what steps have been tak n with a view to such recovery and to the protection of the bank against such losses in the future; also to show in detail the expense of managing the bank at the head-office and at the several branches, giving a list of all the officers and servants of the bank, with their several salaries where the same are £500 a year or upwards; also a list of the names and addresses of the several shareholders with the number of shares to which they are respectively entitled, as the same appear at this date in the register of shareholders and shareholders' address book, required to be kept by the Court of Directors under Articles 56 and 58 in the Deed of Settlement; and that this meeting stands adjourned from to-day to this day four weeks. Wednesday the 23rd of May next, to be held, at the same hour and in the same place when and where this meeting has been convened, then and there to receive such additional Report; and that such adjourned meeting shall not only resume the discussion and transaction of all business which this meeting might lawfully have discussed and transacted, but shall be held and considered as well at an original general meeting such as is contemplated by Article 85 of the Deed of Settlement for the discussion and transaction of any further business which may be lawfully brought before it."

Of course the directors did not like so modified a censure as it implied in even that resolution. And the chief manager has since told me that they are considering with what parts of it they will comply, and what not. I am told also that telegrams have been sent out to Bombay, requesting proxies for the directors and their friends here to stifle inquiry. Whether that is so or not may be better known to you than to me. But my advice to shareholders in Bombay is to sign no proxies which can be used to that end. Let them rather insist on publicity of accounts, frequent meetings, full explanation by the directors as to what they are doing, and for the management to be made as fully responsible as it is highly paid. A noble concern such as this once was, deserves a better fate than just now threatens it. But it has still a great future, if shareholders are only true to themselves in this emergency.

An opinion was expressed at the late meeting that there has been some very strange manipulation of our shares in the London market during the last fifteen mouths, and I must say that I think there are grounds for suspicion. If supported from Bombay, as I expect to be, and as I seem to be here, I shall make it my busi-

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ness to have the matter inquired into and wrong doers exposed and punished as they ought to be. I solicit such support from your side, and am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN CONNON.

2, Plowden Buildings, 2nd Temple, London, E. C., 3rd May.

[*₊* This letter was enclosed under cover to a friend of Mr. Connon and reached Bombay by last Mail but was only placed in our hands yesterday. It had been withheld in consequence of the news of the suspension of the bank having previously reached Bombay, and as it was supposed the value of the communication was thereby in a great measure gone. We gladly give it a place. The large body of shareholders here must take some step in their own interest; and as Mr. Connon is known to most of them, and took a prominent position in defence of the interests of the shareholders generally, at their recent meeting in London, the Bombay shareholders would not go far astray in communicating their resolutions at their meeting to-day to that gentleman, and instructing him as far as necessary to act in accordance therewith on their behalf.—Ed. B. G.]

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(*From Our Own Correspondents.*)

AHMEDABAD, 27th May.

The weather from 10 o'clock in the morning to four in the afternoon is most oppressive and sultry, though the evenings and mornings are somewhat refreshing. The crop of mangoes this year is very extensive, and they are sold here by cartloads. They are inferior to your Bombay mangoes in size, taste, and flavour.

I resided here during the time the Mohurrum tomfoolery was at its height. With the exception of a few trumpery cases of disorder in the public streets and one or two of assaults, the Mohurrum festivities passed off quietly. On the day the taboots were drowned in the river, a party of military sepoys and a strong body of mounted and foot police were stationed in different parts of the city for the preservation of peace and order.

The railway management, or I should rather say mismanagement, is anything but satisfactory: goods, boxes, parcels, baskets, &c., are as unsafe to be trusted to the Baroda Railway as ever; even their own engineers complain of their boxes of beer and wine being purloined during transit, by guards and other officials. Mr. Currey, the Chief Managing Agent for the Bombay and Baroda line, has been misled into issuing a most invidious general order, which is one day likely to embroil him into a serious quarrel with natives. He has been led into a belief that those native gentlemen who travel in first class carriages make themselves disagreeable by their manners, or rather want of them, and proper etiquette, towards their fellow European passengers. Hence he has issued a general order to all station-masters that no first class tickets are to be issued to natives if there be any first class European passenger booked beforehand. First class tickets are only to be sold to natives when there are no European travellers. Now, every one will admit that this is a most unfair and invidious distinction. Natives have been travelling by first class carriages on the the G. I. P. line since the railway was opened many years ago, and there has not been a single instance brought to public notice in which European and native passengers have had to complain of each other's conduct. I have often travelled on both lines in first class carriages, and have invaribly found that perfect good feeling prevailed. I believe the sooner this order is cancelled the better for the Baroda Railway.

A few days ago a contractor, working on the railway line within the Ahmedabad limits, dug up two very beautiful marble images, supposed from the gods engraved on them to be about two thousand years old; and yet they are perfectly entire and in good order. The contractor, a potter by caste, finding such valuable relics, quietly took them home and subsequently made them over to a rich Shrawuk Bania, who made him a present of a pair of shawls, as it would be profanity to fix or offer any money-value for them. At the time they were dug up there was a cooly on the works, and in order that he might not let the matter out, he was offered five rupees by the contractor. The cooly believed this sum as too little hush-money, and told the authorities all about it. There was a regular religious procession on the occasion; the images were taken from the house of the contractor to that of the Shrawuk, and the matter naturally attracted the notice of the public. The contractor and the receiver of the idols were brought up before our worthy and energetic full-power Deputy Magistrate, Mr. Jugjeewundass Khooshaldass, who took much pains in the case, in order to find out the truth, for in such cases, the Hindus are very reluctant to come forward and swear against anything that they believe to be repugnant to their religion. Notwithstanding the determined opposition of some of the interested parties, the accused were convicted and fined, the contractor in the sum of one hundred rupees and the receiver fifty.

Sett Bechurdas Ambaeedas' Cotton Mills are fairly progressing to completion. The machinery has arrived and is being put up.

Lieutenant F. H. Segrave, of the 16th Regiment N. I., and Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Zillah of Ahmedabad, is a most promising young officer of great daring and valour. He is a reputed "shikaree," having killed several tigers, panthers, and other wild beasts in Guzerat. His recent exploits deserve some mention. A party of gentlemen, consisting of Mr. Oliphant, Collector and Magistrate; Mr. Pratt, First Assistant Magistrate; Captain Scott, Superintendent of Police; and Lieutenant Segrave, Assistant Superintendent, set out on a shooting excursion about a month ago. Amongst the several wild animals destroyed by them, where three tigers, two of them man-eaters. Of these last mentioned brutes was one, who had preyed upon seven men and one woman. Lieutenant Segrave, in one of the encounters, has been somewhat nastily clawed and scratched by a female tiger. He heard that there was a tigress in a bush near the village of Moruss, about fifty miles to the northward of Ahmedabad, and ventured alone in pursuit of the animal. He succeeded at first in lodging a bullet in the brute's back when she tried to jump on her enemy. Here Mr. Segrave let go the second barrel; but the cap missed, and he was helpless, though not powerless. Preserving presence of mind, he thrust the barrel of the gun into the tigress' mouth, which, however, she snatched from his grasp and flung some distance. She then tried to catch Lieutenant Segrave by the neck; but this he warded off by stretching out his left hand, which she severely clawed. At this moment Mr. Segrave dealt a tremendous blow into the lower jaw of the animal with his closed fist, and succeeded in releasing his hand from her grasp. She again sprung upon him and trying to throw him down, put her paw on his back; but Mr. Segrave took a firm stand by stretching his legs as wide as he could, and again resorted to the same trick as before by offering his left hand. By this time his beaters came up, and one of them fired at the brute, which fell down for a while. In the meantime the man who last fired endeavoured to climb up a tree; but in this he was frustrated, as the tigress, gathering breath, jumped at him, and pulled him down; but she only succeeded in scratching him all over the body without doing any serious injury. A third bullet and some sword cuts dropped her dead. Both Mr. Segrave and the man are doing well.

ALLYGHUR, 19th May.

Our station is in a perfect *furor*, most anxiously, most impatiently awaiting the issue of a trial fixed for hearing on the 30th instant in the Court of Mr Prinsep, the Officiating Judge. The case is a civil case, being a claim for Rs. 10,000 for breach of promise of marriage. The plaintiff is connected with one of the largest trading companies in this district: the defendant is a *millionaire*, an old and respected indigo planter of this place. Of course all trials of such a nature must be charged as sensational, for sensational particulars of private billings and cooings must transpire. These I shall endeavour to send you from time to time. The particulars of the case, as I have heard them stated, are as follows:—Some few months back an intimacy sprung up between the plaintiff and the defendant, which resulted in the former being asked to the house of the latter; he went, and was there introduced to the defendant's daughter, a blooming girl of "sweet seventeen." Very soon an attachment, which daily merged into love—that love which Prior calls—

> "Fantastic tyrant of the amorous heart,
> How hard thy yoke! how cruel is thy dart!
> Those 'scape thy anger who refuse thy sway,
> And those are punished most who most obey,"—

grew up between these youthful lovers, and how could it be otherwise?

> "Who can school the hearts' affections,"

for—

> "Is human love the slave to human will?"

By-and-bye, matters came to a crisis, the trembling hand and agitated men, agitated by lover's fears "groundless as dark," though propped with "Hope the lover's staff," soon told the tale. On bended knees, with her fair hands clasped in his own, he knelt a suppliant for her hand and heart, and he did not sue in vain; a gentle kiss implanted on his manly brow, sealed the contract of their vows; thenceforth it was all joy, all happiness; the usual preliminaries in the shape of providing the *trousseau*, purchasing of and engraving in the wedding ring, looking after the bridal cake and favours, bridesmaids, grooms, and conveyances had all been gone through; the day—the happy, bright auspicious day, to which the lovers looked with intense anxiety—was fixed, the guests were bidden to the marriage feasts, and all gave promise of rare fun. We heathens here are not allowed to take and give in marriage until we shall have paid the fees and trip of men of God, who was summoned for the occasion from our sister station; but in this case the loving couple were of one heart and mind; they were not of the same creed and religion, hence, to legalize the marriage bond and leave no flaw for after-coming repentance, two ministers of different churches had been summoned, true to their call, they came: the day, the time, the hour for the marriage which Selden calls a "desperate thing," had come, friends bidden were all at church, the ministers were there, the bridegroom there, the best men there; but, lo! the bride was not; all sorts of charitable excuses were hazarded, all manner of conjectures and probabilities were put forward to account for the delay so strange, so unusual, until a messenger sent by the father, I believe, rode into church, his face and clothes betokening at once the woeful nature of his ride, and told the expectant bridegroom, ministers, and guests that he, the father, would not give his daughter unto him, much on the same plan and style of that popular game, "Go back, go back, brave so-and-so, and come another day," as there was time between this disappointment and the setting sun, up to which, by ecclesiastical law, marriages are deemed legal for the wedding to have taken place, and though some friends, whose tiffin was at stake, did interfere and did their best to rouse the would-be father-in-law, their prayers and solicitations were of no avail. Oblivious to all else but inspirations from the drink for "heroes maid," as Johnson styled Cognac, he could not be aroused; the men of God, with prospect of a second fee, couldn't wait, and who can picture—who can realize the pain, the anguish, the disappointment of the heart-bleeding swain? Next day again the same farce was re-enacted; the father came to reason, came to consider the world-high misery he had caused his child; he thought, and rightly thought, the only reparation he could make was to allow the union. Puck could not have faster gone than did the telegraphic call which summoned another *padree* to unite the man with the woman; this occurred the following day; immediately the clergyman came, but instead of finding all in time, he couldn't admittance gain into old —— house. Barred, locked and guarded as the golden apples were in days of old, none could get ingress though many made the rash attempt. At last overcome with disappointment, the minister returned unto his flock, and we witnessed a living representation of the oft-repeated truism—"there's many a slip betwixt the cup and the lip." Matters thus remained in *statu quo* for a time in the vain hope of their improving; but, alas! how vain are human expectations. Two moons had not been seen since this occurrence, when we were aroused with the announcement that the *same* young lady who "wept till rivers from her tears did run," was to be married to another man; yes, reader, to another man. It was now that the first lover was warmed into action; instead of believing that native-like illustration of the Bard of Avon—

> "She's gone—I am abused; and my relief
> Must be—to loathe her—"

he actually loved her the more, for Lord Lyttleton, says—

> "None without hope ere lov'd the brightest fair!
> For love can hope where reason would despair."

He could not believe, he could not credit, that she, she who lov'd him so intensely, would be so false, so cruel; he believed with La Rochefoucauld that "it is impossible to love a second time," and acting on this belief he followed the young lady to a neighbouring station where she was going to get married; he obtained the interference of a friend to deliver her a letter in which he set forth his love; he wrote as did Milton—"Forsake me not thus, witness Heaven what love and security in my heart I bear thee;" but all was of no avail. This letter was by her given unto her parents, and by them placed upon the vestry table to be perused by all who chose to read as if *pro bono publico*; nor did his solicitations, his entreaties, his prayers to the minister—that pious man of Good—succeed; he did whatever he could; but on the word of God, she swore that she would have her new-caught swain in preference to her former lover. What could be done? The marriage was allowed to be proceeded with; the married couple were happy; but the unfortunate jilted fellow, for whom great sympathy is expressed here, could, long after, be seen taking the most unfrequented paths, and haunting places never man trod before; while ere and anon he would be heard repeating those scandalous, (but, in this instance, not so) lines of Lord Byron,—

> "This record shall for ever stand,
> Woman, thy vows are traced on sand."

From a mysogonist, he has turned into a complete misanthrope. His friends have been advising him as to the course he has adopted, but, though an instance, it will never set at rest the pros and cons of deep deceitful love, for, with Spencer, I may ask—

> "But who can tell (unless it transpires) what cause had
> that fair maid
> To use him so (apparently none) that loved her so well?
> (no doubt of that)
> Or who with blame can justly her upbraid, (the judge, to
> be hoped, who'll try the cause)
> For loving not—for who can love compel?"

You shall have full particulars of this sensation trial when it comes off; I'll vouch to let your readers have the true details of the ins and outs of the case. Our sympathy is with the plaintiff with whom it is just now what Moore says—

> "Oh! colder than the wind that freezes,
> Founts that, but now in sunshine played,
> Is that congealing pang which seizes
> That trusting bosom when betrayed"

—*Pioneer, May* 25.

BENGAL.

At about 3-45 P. M. yesterday, a smart shock of earthquake was felt in Calcutta. The vibrations were, as far as we could judge, from S. E. to N. W. We have received several letters on the subject,—one writer, however, says that the undulations were E. to W.—*Englishman, May* 21.

MADRAS.

The Steamer "Arabia"—*Audi Alteram Partem*—When we extracted into the *Athenæum and Daily News* of the 14th instant, a paragraph relating to certain transactions alleged to have taken place on board of the above steamer during her passage from Singapore, and published in the *Penang Argus* of 12th April, we gave that journal credit for having laid before its readers an impartial statement of facts; but since the arrival on Wednesday of the *Arabia* in the Madras roads, we have been placed in possession of documentary testimony which leaves no doubt that the statements of our Penang contemporary afford a by-no-means fair exposition of the case. The conduct of Captain Maddison was denounced by the *Argus* as having been "harsh and unjustifiable" towards Mr. Kemp, the Chief Engineer of the steamer, while the testimony of Captain Stafford, commanding the troops on board at the time, and other officers, who could have no interest in misrepresenting the matter, goes to show that the very reverse was the case, and that the chief engineer experienced greater forbearance at the hands of Captain Maddison than his admitted violent and insubordinate conduct merited. What actually occurred on board the steamer was as follows:—About the time the *Arabia* was preparing to leave Singapore harbour, the second engineer complained that he could not procure any cheese for his tiffin, having been informed by the Steward that in the confusion of embarking troops none had been taken out of the gun-room. Shortly afterwards, while the captain was piloting the vessel out of the harbour, Mr. Kemp, the Chief Engineer, sent for the captain and demanded immediate satisfaction for his junior in very violent terms, challenging the commander to fight, and placing himself in threatening attitudes. The obvious consequence was that the chief engineer was ordered to be confined in his cabin. There he would not remain, but having released himself, he ordered his subordinates to stop the engines, and the steamer was left drifting with a strong current and no anchorage ground. The forbearance that was shown Mr. Kemp at this crisis is almost unprecedented. Notwithstanding that the steamer was in such danger, the Brigadier Commanding the Straits, who was on board, as well as the officer commanding the troops condescended to parley with the chief engineer, and endeavoured to persuade him to allow the other engineers to do their duty, and upon his still proving refractory, and continuing to threaten every one, he was forcibly removed to his cabin. Even then he was not placed in irons, till he had a second time broken out of the confinement in which he was placed. That the safety of the steamer depended upon this step being finally adopted, is fully borne out by the testimony of the Brigadier and the officer commanding the troops, the latter of whom even went so far as to express his determination in writing to land the troops under his command at Penang, unless the chief engineer was handed over to the civil authorities at that station, alleging that except this step was taken, he could not be answerable for the safety of the ship. The case was brought on for hearing before the Magistrate at Penang on the 7th April, when Captain Maddison, finding that the charge of mutiny could not be disposed of there, was content with merely preferring the lesser charge of insubordinate conduct, and the ridiculously insufficient penalty of a fine of two days' pay was inflicted upon the chief engineer. Captain Maddison was even so lenient as to give Mr. Kemp a passage from Penang to Calcutta, where, on the whole of the circumstances being made known to the Agents of the B. I. S. N. Company, all four of the engineers attached to the *Arabia* were dismissed the Company's service.

It will thus be seen that so far from Captain Maddison's conduct having been "harsh and unjustifiable," his forbearance under very trying and even serious circumstances verged upon the other extreme, and without any wish to criticise the opinion of the *Argus*, that "most of the disagreeables between captain and crew on board of vessels proceed from bad or insufficient food," we must say that certainly no such pretext existed in the present case. It was not on his own account that the chief engineer of the *Arabia* made his insubordinate demonstration, for he had a seat at the saloon table, but on behalf of his juniors, whose dietary, scale, judging by the subjoined "bill of fare, for the day of this ill-judged emeute, appears to have been of a most liberal description. We commend it to the notice of our Penang contemporary:—

Engineers' Mess Room.

Bill of Fare.—5th April, 1866.

Vegetable Soup, Roast Leg of Mutton, Roast Duck, Boiled Fowl, Stewed Giblets, Curry and Rice, Vegetables assorted.

Second Course.

Custard Pudding, Jam Puffs, Fruit.—*Athenæum and Daily News, May* 25.

For a long time the majestic tree at Charing-Cross has been made a medium for the publication of notices of a most ridiculous as well as disagreeable character. During last week, this malappliance of one of Ootacamund's greatest ornaments was carried to the extreme of hypocrisy and humbug. On Monday, the 21st instant, two gentlemen called on us, and put into our hands a notice that they had just taken off the Charing-Cross tree, a copy of which is given below. The original is with us, and we will be glad to hand it over to the Joint Magistrate on application. It comes under more than one section of the Penal Code, and as the hand writing might be identified with a little trouble, we trust that Major Campbell, our energetic and painstaking Magistrate, will put his detectives on the scent to discover the writer, and by him the author. This sort of thing should be no longer tolerated by any means.

NOTICE—POLITE BLASPHEMY.

The Devil loose on the Hills.

To the Inhabitants of Ootacamund.

On the 19th May 1866, an assembly of the people of his place, in Mr. B's large room, is expected, and requested to witness mighty efforts, to be made on the spot to bring together—*sin and holiness*—hitherto eternal enemies, viz, *him*, who in church is spoken of as, "*Holy Holy Holy Lord God Almighty*" the Prophets, and creation, on the one side, *and the Devil, and all Devilry, and the World* on the other, with a view to reconcile the parties, and to cause them to shake hands in eternal friendship. Gengtlemen and ladies will be present, and formost to aid and influence the reconcilment.

Advice.—Go not near pass by and turn away from it. Oh love yourselves. Love your souls. Evade the snare of the Devil. Lend your money to the Lord, who will give you more than 12 per cent. for it. Stop at home, and with the sword of the spirit, murder and cut the throats of your carnal minds, and in dwelling foes, lest if you go, you be [illegible]ed *on the spot*, and meet a worse fate than the passengers on board the ship *London*; for the day of the Lord [illegible] hand.

Sings of the Times.

Ooty, 17th May, 1866.—*Neilgherry Excelsior, May* 24.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

Visitors to Cashmere.—It does not seem to be generally understood that the Madras and Bombay Presidencies are exempt, in common with the Punjab Irregular Force and all foreign visitors to the soil of India, from the necessity of asking for passes into the valley. There are rumours, moreover, of the gradual immigration of cultivating settlers in the valley this year, which speaks well for the ameliorative measures adopted by the Maharajah; and there can be no doubt that the necessity for any restriction of visitors on the score of the withdrawal of so many coolies from the importation of traffic and from the agricultural requirements of the country will be soon withdrawn. The money which the annual influx of visitors brings into the valley does not compensate for the loss occasioned by the above circumstances.

Fifty thousand maunds of wheat are at this moment lying near one of the passes, there not being sufficient coolie labour to bring them into the valley. As soon as the arrangements are completed for sufficient camp equipage in the bungalows, and for the establishment of a camp furniture depot in Srinuggur, visitors will be saved much coolie hire—much labour will be released and the necessity for any restriction as to numbers, vanish altogether. One hundred and eight families arrived in one day alone from the Bunniwal route. Altogether an immigration of some 4,000 people has taken place.—*Lahore Chronicle, May* 23.

BANKS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
„ 4 do.	2s. 0¼d.	„
„ 3 do.	2s. 0½d.	„
„ 2 do.	2s. 0½d.	„
„ 1 do.	2s. 0⅝d.	„
On demand	2s. 0d.	„
On Scotland do. / On Ireland do.	1s. 11⅞d.	„
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.	1s. 11⅞d.	

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

Interest Allowed.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.

„ „ 3 „ ... 4 „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 18th April 1866.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).

ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીનસુલા, લંડન, અને ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ).

धि इंडीयेन पनिनसुला, लंडन, अंड चायना ब्यांक (लीमीटेड).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each,

With power to increase to Two Crores of Rupees (Two Millions Sterling.)

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Branches, 1 Hare Street, Calcutta, and 48 and 49 Gresham House, London E. C.

Board of Directors.

Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia, Chairman. (B. and A. Hormusjee.)
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Esq.

London Bankers.—The Union Bank of London.
H. J. Marsden, Chief Manager.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at the current rates of the day.

Deposits.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.

Fixed Deposits.

2 months certain	4 per cent.
3 „	5 „
6 „	6 „
12 „	8 „

Commission.

The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ½ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ½ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices, Elphinstone Circle.

Hours of business—10 A. M. to 3 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.

Offices, Elphinstone Circle Bombay, 18th April 1866.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid-up Capital—£800,000.

Reserve Fund, £105,000.

Manager.—G. U. Adam, Esq.

Secretary.—J. C. Stewart, Esq.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s. 1½d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 2s. 1d.	„
3 do.	at 2s. 0¾d.	„
2 do.	at 2s. 0½d.	„
1 do.	at 2s. 0½d.	„
On Demand (Head Office)	at 2s. 0¼d.	„

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do. 6 do. 5 „

Do. 12 do. 6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

Remittances.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

Commission

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ percent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amount be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 1st May 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).

ધી બેંક આફ હિંદુસ્થાન ચાઇના એંડ જેપાન (લીમીટેડ).

धी ब्याक अफ हीदुस्थान, चायना, एंड ज्यापान (लीमीटेड).

CAPITAL £4,000,000 in 40,000 Shares of £100 each, of which only £25 is to be called up.

Called up	£1,000,000
Paid up	861,000
Reserve Fund	100,000

Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman.

RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
Lieut. Col. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
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SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.

EDINBURGH BRANCH.

Directors.

William Forbes, Esq., of Melwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Doninald.
James Mackintosh, Esq., jun., of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta.
John A. Macrae, Esq, W.S., 39, F[illegible]rick Street, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq. [illegible]ector of Branches.

Committ[illegible] [illegible]ombay.

E. D. SASSOON, Esq.

Bankers.

London	The Bank of England.
Do.	The National Bank. (Established 1835.)
Do.	The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
Liverpool	The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
Manchester	The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
Scotland	The National Bank of Scotland.
Ireland	The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.

Drafts on *The Banks of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

Current Accounts.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 12	months' notice	of withdrawal	6	per cent.	per annum.
Do. 9	do.	do.	5½	do.	do.
Do. 6	do.	do.	5	do.	do.
Do. 4	do.	do.	4½	do.	do.
Do. 3	do.	do.	4	do.	do.

Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.

Bombay, 14th Dec 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*

Capital One Crore of Rupees in 50,000 Shares of Rs. 200 each, with power to Increase.

Reserve Fund Ten Lakhs.

Board of Directors.

W. F. Stearns, Esq *Chairman.* | Dinshaw Manockjee, Esq.
Andrew Grant, Esq., | Karsandas Madhavadas, Esq.
E. Grimm, Esq.

Auditors.

Alex. Stewart, Esq. | Henry Brooke, Esq.

London Bankers.

The London and County Bank.

Exchange.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	at 2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
„ 4	do.	2s.	0¾d.	„
„ 3	do.	2s.	0½d.	„
„ 2	do.	2s.	0½d.	„
„ 1	do.	2s.	0¼d.	„
„ On demand	do.	2s.	0d.	

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £50 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

Current Accounts.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 1	month's notice	3	per cent.	per annum.
Do. 3	do.	4	do.	do.
Do. 6	do.	5	do.	do.
Do. 12	do.	6	do.	do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.

Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

NOTICES

FRENCH SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—A GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held on MONDAY the 4th June next, at 4 P. M., at the Office of Messrs. JULES SIEGFRIED & Co., 12, Rampart Row, for the purpose of considering the final accounts of the Company.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—The rate of INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS from THIS DATE and until further notice will be as follows, viz:—

For 3 months	8 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „	7 ditto.
„ 12 „	7 ditto.

By Order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.

BOARD.—WANTED by a Gentleman BOARD with a respectable family. Address stating terms to "J. A," *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED, a NATIVE BOOK-KEEPER. Salary Rs. 50 per mensem. Apply "A. B," *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, Parell Road, Byculla, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated, Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets with Border, &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify to the public, both in Bombay and up-country, that he has no connection whatever in Business with his son Hassum Nansee, and to warn the public against paying to the said Hassum Nansee any sum or sums of money which may be due to him, the said Nansee Parpia, or to his shop, and that he the said Nansee Parpia will not be responsible for the transactions of the said Hassum Nansee.

CARRIAGES, &c., FOR SALE.

Very elegant double Broughams, open or close; Sociables; Stanhope Phaetons; Mail Phaetons; Waggonettes; Dog Cart, with hood on four wheels; Buggies; Children's Perambulators; Locomotive Cantering Horses; single and double plated Harnesses, &c., by best Manufacturers, London. Also, full size Billiard Tables complete.

NANSEE PARPIA.

FOR SALE.

1 Pair of high caste fast-trotting Gray Arab Carriage Horses.

1 Gray Arab Riding Horse.

To be seen at NANSEE PARPIA, Parell Road Byculla.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMP, AGUE, FEVER, RHEUMATISM, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, COUGH, &c.—The Original CHLORODYNE, invented by Richard Freeman, Pharmacentist, is allowed to be one of the greatest discoveries of the present century, and is largely employed by the most eminent Medical Men, in hospital and private practice, in all parts of the globe, and is justly considered to be a remedy of intrinsic value and of varied adaptability, possessing most valuable properties and producing curative effects quite unequalled in the whole *materia medica.*

It rapidly relieves pain, from whatever cause, will be found to allay the irritation of fever, to soothe the system under exhausting diseases, and to give sleep without producing any one of the unpleasant feelings so commonly arising from the use of opiates.

In CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, and DYSENTERY, its effects are most signal; conclusive evidence of the value of it, in these affections, is afforded by the following from

The Right Honourable Earl Russell, who graciously transmitted to the Inventor of Chlorodyne, Mr. R. Freeman, and to the Royal College of Physicians of London, the following:—

Extract of a Despatch from Acting-Consul Webb, dated Manilla, Sept. 17th, 1864:—

"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be CHLORODYNE, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. Burke I have saved several lives."

Numerous Testimonials from the most eminent Members of the Medical Profession, enclosed with each Bottle; also full and explicit Directions for Use. Manufactured by the Inventor, RICHARD FREEMAN, 70, Kennington Park Road, London, S., Sold in Bottles, ½ oz, 1s. 1½d.; and 1½ oz., 2s. 9d. each, by all Chemists.

Caution.—Beware of Spurious and Deceptive Imitations. The genuine has engraved on the Government Stamp, outside each bottle, "FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE." Be not persuaded to buy any Substitute.

To be obtained in Bombay of Messrs. ROGERS & Co. and Kurrachee, Mooltan, &c., Messrs. BUDGETT & Co.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

Just landed ex Barque *Anazi* and *Premchund Roychund.*

A very elegant new four-seated Boat shaped open Carriage on C. Springs with very rich Mounted lamps, and furniture, pole bar, &c, Hammer, Cloth and a spare driving Box, built to order expressly for India, by Silk and Sons of Long Acre and is worthy of inspection.

Three very handsome new English built Malvern Dog Carts, with Patent leath Dash, Enamelled leather Apron, painted Brown, light green and dark blue, with handsome lamps, by McNaught and Smith, expressly built to order for the undersigned.

Just landed ex-*Hannibal.*

Two very handsome English-built Brougham, with surrounding venitian lamps, pole, and shaft, by Andrews, Southampton.

One first-rate English-built Cab Buggy, with lamps, by Barker of London.

One Ditto on C. Spring, with lamps, by W. Kinross.

One Ditto Canebody Ditto, by T. Starton.

One Ditto very neat Park Phaeton, with rumble and spare moveable Board for Horse-keeper, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by E. Kesterton, Long Acre.

One Ditto high Wheeled Malvern Dog Cart, painted dark green, with lamps, by McNaught and Smith.

Just Landed ex-*Mahaluxmee.*

A very light new English-built single Horse four-seated Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses in front, with lamps and shaft, by W. F. Thorn.

A very small and handsome new Waggonate, with lamps and shaft, by Newton.

Two new full size Miniature Broughams, with Circular Glasses on front, lamps, pole, and shaft, by Kesterton, Long Acre

Just Landed ex-*Mary Stenhouse.*

A very handsome and light English-built Cab Buggy on C. Spring, with lamps, by Jones, of Southampton, expressly built to order for India.

Just Landed ex-*William Ritson.*

A very handsome and neat English-built Mail Phaeton, with lamps and shaft, by W. F. Thorn.

One second hand fashionable George the Fourth headed Park Phaetons, with a moveable driving coachbox and hind seat to it with lamps. A neat commodious, by E. Davis, Long Acre, London.

Just Landed ex-*Oberon.*

Two very handsome new Malvern Dog Carts, with leather flash boards, aprons, patent leather wings to sides, trimmed shaft with patent leather, plated rod to sight and flash board, lining with cloth, and lamps, by McNaught and Smith, and Newton, Long Acre.

Two very light four-wheeled Dog Carts, with moveable Umbrella, by E. Davis of London.

2 very neat English-built Mail Phaetons, by Jones Hall & Sons.

A do. self-driving do., by Andrews, the both Carriages imported in January last.

Just received per last Overland Mail.

Few all-bone hunting Whips, with plated hammers and hall marked silver Mount, 1¼ yard thong.

Few Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Jockey's Whips, some with braided all white bone plain hall marked silver Mounts and some engraved silver wire.

Just Unpacked.

A few very best and strong English-built Child's Perambulators, with and without moveable Silk Umbrella.

Just Landed.

A few Iron Carriage Lifter for greasing any kind of Carriages.

Also,

One second-hand single Horse four-seated Miniature Brougham, with lamps and shaft.

One Ditto, Dog Cart, with lamps, by McNaught and Smith.

Also just Unpacked.

A few sets of very best and highly furnished fresh leather and double Stages, Carriage, Buggy, and Dog Cart Harness with round and flat Reins, warranted, Plated on white Metal, by Thorn; also a few Hogg Skin Hunting Saddles, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding Whips, assorted Gold and Silver Mounted Buggy and Carriage Whips, a few Leather Sockets for Whip Clips, large and small size Carriage Rugs, Steel Pole Chains, and Leather Pole pieces, a few pairs of Buggy and Carriage Lamps, &c.

Also,

Several others new and second-hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the room of the undersigned

Charger or Raising Horse for sale.

A very handsome fast-trotting light Bay Charger or suitable for Raising Horse, aged 3 years, high near 15, perfectly sound, to be seen on a hour previous notice to the undersigned.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent.

Bombay, 28th May 1866.

NO MORE BAD BREAD OR PASTRY.

HARPER TWELVETREES' BAKING PASTRY POWDER never fails to make light and sweet bread, and very superior pastry, puddings, dumplings, biscuits, cakes, &c., always ready and sure to act; ready to bake as soon as mixed; and the most ignorant can hardly mistake in using it. Try a small canister. Wholesale agent, Mr. G. B. GLADDING, Old Police Office, Forbes Street, Bombay. Retail Agents wanted.

THE LONDON JOURNAL.—The best, cheapest, largest, and most beautifully Illustrated Publication ever issued, having a greater circulation than that of any other Periodical in the world. Its Contents embrace the best works of

SIR WALTER SCOTT, Bart.,	WATTS PHILLIPS,
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and many other Eminent Authors; splendidly Illustrated by the most celebrated Artists, including JOHN GILBERT, KEELEY, HALSWELLE, PRIOR, &c. Also innumerable exciting and agreeable Short Tales; Charming Poems; valuable Educational and Social Essays; interesting Descriptions of the most Remarkable Places in the World, Illustrated by Artists of high standing; thousands of useful Receipts of every kind; numerous Records of Scientific Inventions and Discoveries; Statistics embracing all the principal Official Returns published, of Public Accounts, Population, Emigration, Health, Military, Naval, and Commercial affairs, and much Valuable General Statistical Information; short Miscellaneous Pieces, Editorials of Literary and Historical Interest illustrative of passing events; Extracts from the Books of the Day; Gems of Thought, culled from the works of the Best Writers, in all languages; Witty and Laughable Jokes and Anecdotes, together with a most voluminous personal Correspondence upon every imaginable topic, conveying at once information the most varied and the most extensive.

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The LONDON JOURNAL Office, 332, Strand, London.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION at the Rooms of RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY, in Tamarind Lane, opposite Jaffer's, Fort.

Harness just Unpacked.

A few sets of best German Silver Ornamented double stitched and buckled Buggy and Carriage Harness, with Saddle Cloths, &c., complete, by Middlemore, of London. Priced moderate to ensure quick sale.

Also just Landed,

One handsome and fashionable Wagonette Mail Phaeton, with hood and canopy, lamps, pole, and shafts, by Jones.

Two ditto ditto with reversible seats to back, lamps, pole, shafts and furniture, by Henderson & Co.

Two Cab Buggies with silver mounted lamps and furniture, by Hutchings and Otto, of Dorchester.

One handsomely shaped small sized Landau Sociable, with lamps and pole, by Startin.

One elegant small-sized Miniature Brougham, with circular class frontage and double venetians all round, by ditto.

One ditto ditto, by Buchanan & Co., Glasgow.

One handsome Cane-bodied Park Phaeton, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by Kesterton.

One handsome Cab Buggy on C. Spring, by Silk.

One slightly used shell pattern ditto, by ditto.

One Pill Box, with lamps and shaft, by Wilson, suitable for Doctors and Brokers, and other Carriages, to be seen at RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY'S.

14th March 1866.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER., &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows —Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.

Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.

Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES:—

		p. doz. qts.
CLARET	Médoc	Rs. 12
	St. Laurent or St. Estèphe	15
	Pauillac Supérieur	18
	Chateau Beltasse	20
CHAMPAGNE	Moët & Chandon's Sillery—qualité supérieur	35
	Roederer Carte Blanche	45
COGNAC	Vieux Pale	18
	Tres-Vieux	25
	Tres-Vieux Champagne	35

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
Adelphi, London.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY LIMITED, Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum. Per doz.	Rs. 90
Do. „ Do.	40
Do. „ a Crown	30
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine Still Red Seal	18
Do. Fine Still Blue Seal	30
Do. Superior Still Green Seal	40
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden, Do.	29
Do. Green Seal	33
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33
Claret Light Capsule	15
Do. do. Pints	8
Do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port, Black Seal	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36
Do. Pints	19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

1st January 1866.

SOUNDY & Co.,
7, Rampart Row.

CRUET STANDS.—Argentine Silver, with 6 or 7 Cut Glass Bottles, from Rs. 35 to 50.
SOUNDY & Co.

SPITTOONS.—Electro-plated on white Metal with flowered Porcelain Pans, will not corrode or rust. From Rs. 5 to 35 each. SOUNDY & Co.
7, Rampart Row.

PEAR TREE CURVES for Engineers' use in complete sets, from 5" to 100" radius, in a French polished Mahogany box, with lock and key. Rs. 50.
7 & 8 Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

THE ECONOMICAL PATENT METAL ICE BOX; length 16 inches; breadth 13 inches; height 28 inches. Price Rs. 45, Cash.

Manufactured specially to our order, of double Galvanised Iron, painted and grained, with Drip Pan complete.

It is calculated that it economises the Ice by one half, and half-a-dozen full sized bottles, or a dozen soda-water bottles, can be cooled without disturbing the ice, and cold water placed in a glazed tank in the centre of the ice can be drawn off by means of a Tap.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

KEROSENE LAMPS AND KEROSENE OIL.—A large stock of English-made KEROSENE OIL LAMPS, manufactured specially for India, to burn under a punka, being fitted with the Patent Glass Cone and Punka Protector.

HANDSOME 2, 3, and 4 LIGHT HANGING LAMPS
BEAUTIFULLY CUT CRYSTAL TABLE LAMPS
BRONZE, OPAL, AND OTHER TABLE LAMPS
BRACKET WALL LAMPS;
CHAMBER LAMPS;
HALL or VERANDAH LAMPS.

A large stock of spare Chimnies, Globes, Cones, Wicks, and Punka Protectors, always available.

KEROSENE OIL, Rs. 2-8 per Gallon.

7 and 8 Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—Established 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance, against loss by fire on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

2nd April 1866.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

Fire Branch.

		£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums	1862	300,690	15	11
Do.	1863	341,668	3	2
Do.	1864	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of		64,735	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

Life Branch.

		£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for	1860	73,150	18	6
Do.	1862	105,703	1	11
Do.	1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 16th September 1864.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—Incorporated by Royal Charter A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E.C.

John Alexander Hankey, Esq.—*Governor.*
Bonamy Dobree, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

Directors.

Nath. Alexander, Esq.	Harry Geo. Gordon, Esq.
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Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., *Actuary.*
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*
W. G. Hunter, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*

Life Department.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years' premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

Fire Department.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.

Marine Department.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—

Madras	Messrs. Arbuthnot, & Co.
Calcutta	„ Mackillop, Stewart, & Co.
Hong Kong	„ Dent & Co.
Shanghai	„ Dent & Co.
Mauritius	„ Blyth & Co.
Melbourne	„ Dalgety & Co.
Launceston	„ Du Croz & Co.
Hobart Town	„ Mr. Lavington Roope.
Adelaide	„ Elder & Co.
Sydney	„ Fanning Griffiths & Co.
Dunedin	„ Dalgety Rattray & Co.

For further information and Prospectus apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 20th June 1865.

THE MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital—One Million Pounds Sterling.* Head Office in Liverpool. AGENTS in Bombay Church Gate Street. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.—AGENTS in Bombay for the FIRE BRANCH FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. —Head Office—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—Capital: £2,000,000.

Trustees.

Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq.	Liverpool.
Christopher Bushell, Esq.	Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq.	Liverpool.

Directors.

Chairman.

Bernard Hall, Esq.	Liverpool.

Chairman of London Board.

Henry Fowler, Esq.	London.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	Liverpool.
Thomas Cardwell, Esq.	London.
Wm. Aitkin, Esq.	London.
Jno. Bateson, Esq.	Liverpool.
Thomas Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Bolton.
Wm. Dalglish, Esq.	Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq.	Liverpool.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	Liverpool.
Jno. Graham, Esq.	Birmingham.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	Liverpool.
Dadabhai Naoroji, Esq	London.
William Hird, Esq.	Liverpool.
Patrick Hunter, Esq.	Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq.	Liverpool.
George B. Kerferd, Esq.	Liverpool.
Jas. R. Leishman, Esq.	London.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq.	Edinburgh.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	Glasgow.
Jas. A. Picton, Esq	Liverpool.
R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq.	London.
Archibald Robertson, Esq.	London.
Jno. Stewart, Esq.	Aberdeen.
Christopher J. Thomas, Esq.	Bristol.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.	Liverpool.
Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.	Liverpool.

Actuary and General Manager.

James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.	Liverpool.

Secretary.

Jno. Elphick Leyland, Esq.	London.

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other fire class offices.

For further information and particulars apply to
LAWRENCE & Co., Agents in Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

Established in 1834.

Invested Capital, £792,150,

Of which there is held by the Indian Branch £442,940.

Directors:

C. S. Hogg, Esq., Administrator Genl. of Bengal.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown, Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co.
A. Walker, Esq., Messrs. Gisborne & Co.
Hon'ble J. N. Bullen, Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.
Cecil Stephenson, Esq., Deputy Agent East Indian Railway Company.

Medical Adviser.

J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.

Solicitors.

Messrs. Sandes, Stack & Co.

Agents and Secretaries:

Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.

Madras Agents.	Bombay Agents.
Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co.	Messrs. Forbes & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Directors.

G. Taylor, Esq.

H. Cleveland, Esq.	J. Bogie, Esq.
J. Macfarlane, Esq.	A. Hay, Esq.

Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. Reynalds.

After the operation of nearly 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other Offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as it is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1862 were 7,842 for	£ 6,848,181	5	
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	£ 1,250,834	7	0
The assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December, 1862, were	£ 792,153	8	11
Of which there was held by the Indian Branch	£ 442,940	5	10

At the declaration of profits on the 13th May, 1863, a reduction of 47½ per cent. on the Premiums entitled to participation was declared,—

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000, would be at the Civil rate,	Rs.	480	0	0
Deduct 47½ per Cent. for Profit	„	228	0	0
	Rs.	252	0	0
At the reduced English rate	Rs.	246	0	8
Deduct 47½ per cent. for Profit	„	116	13	11
	Rs.	129	2	9

The Rates for short Terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16 on proposals for Assurances above Rs. 2,500, whether accepted or not; but on all sums under that figure, the Applicant has to pay the Fee for the Medical Report.

Tables of Rates, Forms &c., may be had on application to the Local Director at Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi, or to

GORDON, STUART & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries.

FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., Nos. 12 and 13 Apollo Street.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 2nd proximo, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Damaged Piece Goods, such as Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, Jacconets, T Cloths, Long Cloths, &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A first-rate Miniature Brougham, for one Horse, by Black and Sons, London. It is only just arrived ex-*Anazi*, and was expressly made for a European gentleman.

One light English-built Sociable Carriage with double folding Hood, rich plated lamps, pole and blue silk linings, &c.

A new Stanhope light Gig.

Few sets of best plated-mounted single and double Harness.

To be seen at Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Street.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 30th May 1866.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., 7, Church Gate Street.

NOTICE.—The public are hereby respectfully informed that the firms of Messrs. M. E. Mehrjee & Co., and Messrs. Johnston & Co. both of No. 7, Church Gate Street, having been amalgamated, the business of the two firms will henceforward be carried on under the name and style of MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. Constituents of both firms will oblige us by using the above style of address in future communications.

M. E. MEHRJEE & Co.
JOHNSTON & Co.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 30th May 1867.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will submit to Public Auction, a quantity of Hosiery and Millinery, consisting of Men's and Children's Cotton Socks, Men's Cotton Drawers, Braces, Sponges, &c.

A small collection of School Books, comprising Grammars, Spelling-books, Dictionaries, &c.

Also, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, consisting of Couches, Wardrobes, Drawingroom Chairs, Arm Chairs, Looking Glasses, Cheval Glasses, Musical Boxes, a few superior Clocks.

Also, a number of second hand ones.

10,000 fresh Trichinopoly Cheroots.

4 Cases superior playing Cards.

10 Casks Earthen Ware.

A quantity of Bank Office Furniture and fittings, comprising Shroff's Counters, Shroff's Bench with railings, Book-keeper's Tables and Desks.

ON COMMISSION.

Johnson's Stereoscopic Views of places of note in the Western Presidency.

One excellent Cottage Piano, with all the additions necessary to an article of the description, fitted for the East Indies, by Sprague of Finsbury, London.

Firth and Sturdy's Brandy, highly recommended. A very small quantity now left.

Just received a fresh batch of superior Neilgherry Tea.

A small consignment of Potash, just landed and in excellent order.

One excellent Jubbulpore Tent, 18 by 18 with 3 feet Verandah all round—only sold because the owner has no use for it: may be seen on giving a fortnight's notice.

A few dozens Mixed Tweed Hats of the latest fashions and shapes, Carriage Sun Shades, assorted Perkins, Brother Sam Scarfs, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Church Gate Street, 30th May 1866.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, No. 8, Meadow Street.

SALE OF SHARES BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of Pranlal Mathuradass, Esq., Agent Ahmedabad Banking and Insurance Company.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 1st proximo, at the Share Bazaar, near the Chartered Mercantile Bank, at 2 o'clock P. M., the undermentioned Shares, on account and risk of the undernamed parties, viz:—

On account and risk of Bhoorasa Girdhurlal—
75 Shares of Royal Bank.
13 2/3 New Issues of ditto.
40 Shares Central Bank.
30 Shares Asiatic Bank.
30 Shares Bank of India.
20 Shares New Issues of ditto.

On account and risk of Narrayendass Purshotumdass—
40 Shares Alliance Bank.
15 do. China Bank.
1 do. Elphinstone Land and Press Company.
5 do. Bombay Trading and Banking Association.

Terms—Cash.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY next, the 4th June, at his Rooms, No. 8 in Meadow Street, the Effects of a deceased's Estate, consisting of a Silver Hunting Watch, with Gold Chain, an excellent Opera Glass, a Medicine Chest, a Fishing Rod with Apparatus, a first-rate Theodelite in case with stand, by Harris and Son, a Measuring Chain, Parallel Ruler, a case of Ship Charts a few Books, Wearing Apparels, a few articles of Furniture, Copper and Brass Cooking Utensils, and a variety of Sundries.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer,

Bombay, 30th May 1865. No. 8, Meadow Street.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 2nd proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twist, &c.

At 1 P. M.

A pair of Grey Arab Carriage Horses.

And any other Carriages and Horses offering.

1 Bay Australian Horse "Decener" one of the largest horse in Bombay, would make up a Hunter or Harness horse.

1 Grey Arab Horse "Mameluke," a pure Anaiza pro[illegible] for the Turf.

1 Grey Arab Horse.

A well-built Landau recently imported.

1 Pair Handsome Grey Carriage Horses.

1 Do. Bay Do.

At 3 P. M.

By order of G. I. P. Railway [illegible]

SALE OF [illegible] FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, [illegible] AT No. 26, NESBIT LANE, MAZAGON, [illegible] THE MAZAGON CASTLE.

On MONDAY, [illegible] Messrs. [illegible] & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence at Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, opposite the [illegible] Castle," the neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Queen's-ware, Carriages, Horse, Piano, &c., of F. L. Brown, Esq., Magistrate of Police; the same consists of Cut Glass Ware, neat Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets, Plated Hot-water Curry Dishes, Dish Covers, Cruet, Egg and Pickle-stands, Tea-set, Salvers, Spoons and Forks, Candlesticks, carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Tables, Chairs, Couches, Teapoys, Hatstand, Screens, Sideboard, Chiffoniers, Whatnot, Wardrobe, Clothes Presses, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, A mahogany Square Pianoforte by "Broadwood," Table Cutlery, Lamps, Pictures, Carpets, Copper Cooking Utensils and Dispense Articles, Law Books, &c., &c.

At 1 P. M.

An English-built Sociable.

An English-built Brougham, with Horse and Harness complete.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days previously.

AN AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME AND VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND QUEEN'S WARE, PIANO, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c, AT BREACH CANDY.

On THURSDAY, the 7th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at Breach Candy, elegant English Mahogany and elaborately carved Blackwood Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Queen's Ware, a first-rate Piano, handsome Carriages, Horses, &c., of a gentleman changing his residence.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days previously.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Two New Malvern Dog Carts of excellent finish by McNaught and Smith, of Worcester, complete with richly plated Lamps, Cushions, Waterproof Apron and Wheelkey; just landed ex *Premchund Roychund.*

Also few sets of plated single Harness, quite fresh.

BENNETT & Co.

No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 30th May 1866.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 5th proximo, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Long-cloths, &c., &c.

500 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
200 „ „ Domestics.
300 „ „ T Cloths.
2 Cases Picture and Oil Paintings in Gilt Frames.
8 „ of Wood Screws.

By order of the Trustees of Mr. Nowrojee ArdaseerDaver.

5 Cases of Note papers.

An assortment of Marble Slabs for Round Tables, Dressing Tables, Tombs &c. &c.

On account of Cowasjee Sorabjee.

C S—1/12—5 Cases Plate Glass.
4 Pieces Looking Glasses.

Abdoolally Ahmedjee.

A H H—1—1 Case Amber Beads.
H S—175/76, 272/74 } 4 Cases Beads

Moolna Sarafally Vallibhoy.

270 Reams French Foolscaps.

Abdoolcurim Abdoolally.

J D W—66/67, 80, 83, 85 } 5 Cases Pink Postpapers.

Jairam Ghella.

*—2115/17—2 Cases Venician Beads.

D. Sykes & Co.

J C—27/44—1 Case Night Lamps with Portrait of Sir Cursetjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Kt., and Bomanjee Hormusjee Wadia.
2745—1 Case Glass Boxes with Portrait of do. do.
2770/71—2 Cases Ruby Glass Tops and bottom of different views
2928/30—3 Cases Luster Drops with Spangles.
2931/2—2 Cases Glass Pans.
2933/35—3 Cases Glass Chains, Tulip's, Rosets and Ornaments.
2971/77—5 Cases Chandliers of 6-8 and 12 Lights.
2978/80—3 Cases Wall lamps 1, 2 and 3 Lights.
2981/82—2 Cases Table Do 3, 4 and 6 Lights.
G V—458/60—3 Cases Gilt frames.

Aba Fakira.

H & C—1/76—16 Cases Globe Lamps.
U F—1/13—3 Cases Drum Tumblers.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Forbes Street, 28th May 1866.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SHEWSHUNKER GOVINDRAM, the son and heir of the late Govindram Bhowanee, deceased, will under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 7th day of April 1854, and made between Meerza Ali Mahomed Khan Shoestry of the one part, and the said Govindram Bhowanee of the other part, sell by Public Auction through Messrs. CRAWFORD & Company the Auctioneers, on account and at the risk of the said Meerza Ali Mahomed Khan, at the premises, THIS DAY, THURSDAY the 31st day of May inst., 1866, at 4 P. M., all that piece or parcel of land or garden ground, with the messuage, or bungalow, stable tenements, hereditaments and premises built and standing thereon, and surrounded by a wall built of stone and chunam, and belonging to the said premises, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 16, situate at the Mount Road, without the Fort, in the island of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 14,165 7-9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the West and North sides thereof, and partly on the East side by the garden and vacant ground lately belonging to the estate of Sonabye, the daughter of the late Heerjee Jewanjee, deceased, but now forming the ground of the Albert and Victoria Museum, and on or towards the South and partly on the East sides thereof by the public road leading to the property called the Mount, and which said piece of ground is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 4.

Conditions of sale and further particulars can be obtained by applying to Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., or at the Office of the undersigned.

EDWARD CHAPPLE,
For W. H. THACKER,
Mortgagee's Solicitor.

Dated this 22nd day of May 1866.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned valuable landed property, on the dates hereinafter described, by order of Bhunjee Pursotum, the Mortgagee, on account and at the risk of Jumnadas Bhugwandass—

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 31st May, at 4 P.M., a piece of ground with dwelling-house standing thereon, situate within the Fort, in Bazar Gate Street, admeasuring 69 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, assessed under No. 74 and Land Revenue No. 745.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 1st June, at 4 P. M., a piece of Fazendaree ground with dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort, in Seotar Chawl, admeasuring about 101 square yards, assessed under No. 74 and Pension Tax No. 4945.

For particulars apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF PORK.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 1st June, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

15 Barrels Pork, landed ex-*Countess Russell.*

A few dozens rejected Beer.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS,—RAILS FOR SALE.

On SATURDAY first, the 2nd June, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction on the Carnac Bunder—

1160 Rails 24 feet each, 65 lbs. to the yard.
53 „ 27 „ „ „ „

All bored for fish plates.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 4th proximo, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms,

15 Bales Grey Madapollams.
20 „ „ Shirtings.
12 „ „ Jaconets.
15 „ „ T. Cloth.

A few Bales Mule and Water Twist.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

IMPORTANT TO COMMANDERS OF VESSELS, SHIP CHANDLERS AND OTHERS.

(To close an account.)

28 Coils best Galvanized Wire Rigging, 1¼ to 5 inches thick.
66 Do. Russian Cordage, 1½ to 7 inches thick.
100 Do. Fine Spun Yarn.
60 Do. Ambro Mar, House Line.

Bombay, 30th May 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

BREAKFAST BACON, HAM & CHEESE —Received by each Overland Steamer:—

Double Glos'ter.
Somerset.
Wiltshire.
Berkley.
Chedder.
Albert.
Stilton.
} At Rs. 1½ per lb. in cut.

Wiltshire Streaky Bacon.
Westphalia and York Hams, in Canvas.
Cumberland, Wiltshire, and York Hams.

Tongues, Bath Chops, Poultry and Game, Fish and Soups, with such other provisions as will not bear a Cape voyage, the undersigned having made suitable arrangements with the P. and O. Company's London Manager to meet this, and by way of novelty.

Mutton Hams in Canvas.
Cured Side Mutton in cut.
And Bayonne Hams.

Holloways Ointment and Pills.—Secret Suffering Overcome.—Many maladies exist which the patient resolutely resolves to bear in silence rather than expose the infirmity to the dearest friend. No application can compare with Holloway's cooling and healing Ointment for the relief from pain and curative results it gives in piles, fistulas, and kindred plaguing complaints. A former martyr writes thus:—"I suffered under a very severe attack of piles for upwards of six months. During that period I paid more than ten pounds to doctors, without deriving the slightest benefit from their advice, when I determined to use your medicines in place of their prescriptions. A very moderate supply of your peerless Ointment and Pills sufficed to cure me thoroughly."

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